THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 21 FEBRUARY, 1837. [NO. 9372.

FOR LONDON—The fine Ship UPTON CASTLE; *Captain J. E. Dugan*; to sail on the 25th. inst. For passage, only, apply to *Messrs. D. and M. Pestonjee*, at their office, in the fort.—21th February, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Aliquis*, of 700 tons, *John McFee*, commander, to sail 25th February. Has one cabin disengaged. For freight or passage, apply to *Messrs. Duncan Gibb and Co.*—Dady's Buildings, 21th Feby. 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ship CHESHIRE, D. CAMPBELL, commander; to sail on the 25th instant. For freight or passage, having superior accomodations, apply to *Higginson and Cardwell.*—Rampart row, 21th February, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—The ship "*William*," 470 tons, *Thomas Clark*, Commander: Will have quick dispatch.---For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. *Ferguson Turner, and Co.* Bombay, 21th February, 1837.

FREIGHT FOR LINTIN.—The *Good Success, W. Durant*, Commander; will leave this place with all despatch. For freight of opium only, apply to *Messrs. Framsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sons and Co.*—Bombay, 21th February, 1837.

THE Annual Meeting of the Bombay Education Society will be held at the Central Schools, Byculla, this day, the 21st instant,

The Right Hon'ble the Governor will take the Chair at 11 o'clock.—Bombay, 21st. February, 1837.

W. JACOB,—*Acting Secretary.*

NOTICE.—SHOTTON AND Co's. ESTATE.—The Committee of *Shotton and Co's.* Creditors, being unable to come to a settlement with various parties, many of whom have been frequently written to, without obtaining any reply, hereby give notice, that a list of the names will be advertised, inviting offers for the purchase of the claims, unless satisfactory arrangements or proposals are made on or before the 15*th May next*.

S. D. MURRAY.—*Ex. Trustee of Shotton and Co.*

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street* Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 6th Sept. 1836.

JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.—To be published quarterly. The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, has delegated to a Committee of papers the task of selecting such matter for the press as may be found in the Transactions of the said Society. Communications from other societies or individuals, on subjects of Natural History and Statistics added to the A. and H. Society's papers will form the substance of this publication. This journal is proposed to be published by, and on account of, the Proprietors of the *Bombay Courier*, at the usual cost of this place for printed matter. The names of Subscribers will be received at this office; or by the Secretary to the society.—Courier Office, Bombay, 21th Feb., 1837.

AUCTION.—On Saturday next, the 25th inst. *Messrs. Frith and Co.* will sell by public auction at his residence, on the Girgaum Road, (near to the Portuguese church,) the household furniture and property of *E. Elwon, Esq.* breaking up his establishment. The same comprizes,—Plate, plated, and glassware, blackwood chairs, tables, couches, wardrobes, bed and dressing room furniture, &c. A handsome open carriage, and a pair of well broken horses, and a variety of plants in tubs and pots. The property will be on view on Thursday, the 23rd inst.

NOTICE.—On Thursday next, the 23rd inst., at Noon, *Messrs. Frith and Co.* will sell by order of the Common Assignee, a Prow, called the "Dadaloy," now lying off the Apollo Pier, and belonging to an Insolvent Estate,—Bombay, Feb. 21st 1837.

AUCTION.—To-morrow, Wednesday, the 22nd February instant, at 11 A. M. *Messrs. Frith and Co.* will submit for public sale at their rooms, an invoice of hams, 20 kegs of tongues, sides of bacon, and a few pigs' cheeks just imported, bundles of wire thread, boxes of cinnamon, a pipe of superior brandy, pieces of dorias; silk hats: and to close an account, a few of "*McCallan's*" riding and dress coats, pieces of dimity and silk waistcoat lengths, &c. Also an invoice of books, comprizing some very valuable works in literature, natural history, novels, &c.

AT NOON.—A pair of well matched carriage horses, a pair of first-rate bred English Greyhounds, and any carriages or other cattle that may offer. The dogs may now be seen by applying to the Advertizers.

Nesbit lane, Feb. 21st, 1837.

ADVERTISEMENT.—*By the King's Royal Letters Patent.*

PEARCE AND GARDNEER'S PATENT SCREW FID.—This invention recommends itself in the strongest manner to the patronage of ship-owners, by the power which it possesses, and which is quite peculiar to itself, of adjusting the tension of the top and top-gallant rigging to any climate, without taking in sail, by the simplest process imaginable, and will thus secure the mast in dry weather, when the rigging becomes slack; and, on the contrary, ease the strain in wet weather, when the rigging becomes too tight; by this means preventing the crippling of the masts, springing the tressel-trees, or injuring the ropes.

The top and top-gallant mast may be struck in the worst weather, without slacking off any part of the rigging, and may be replaced again in a few minutes, however much the rigging may shrink from wet or other causes during the time the masts are down.

If a top or top-gallant mast should be carried away, another may soon be replaced, as the loss of time in casting off and setting up the rigging is avoided. Ballast may also be saved by striking the masts, and where this plan is adopted, dead eyes, lanyards, and top-plates may be dispensed with.

The great number of vessels already fitted up with these Fids in so short a time after their introduction, and the flattering reports received from those who have practically tried them at sea, as well as the decided approbation which they have received from a number of eminent officers in the Navy, East India and Merchant service, warrant the Patentees in offering them with confidence to Ship Owners and Masters of of vessels.

The Fids may be seen at the Warehouse of Messrs YATES AND Co., Bombay, Agents for the Patentees.

The Patent disengaging Claws for chain cables, may also be procured from Messrs. YATES, AND Co.

SODA WATER, Effervescing and Lemonade, very highly approved of, at 4 and ½ Rs. per dozen. 1 and ½ Rupee per dozen allowed for empty bottles when returned, *Mr. Treacher*, Chemist, &c. Meadow street, Bombay, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Muthoorabye, Widow* of the late *Purrashram Sunkersett*, the Brother of *Juggonnath Sunkersett*, has adopted a Son of one *Anpoornaboye, Widow* of the late *Esoba Sidba*, of Jungeera with such usual Ceremony as is ordained by the Hindoo law, and the same boy is named—*Bhugvuntrow Purrashramsett*.—Dated this 15th February. 1837, corresponding with the year Margshirs Shood Dushme 1759.

FOR SALE.—A Europe built Buggy, in capital order, with a patent axle of of the best description, by Collinge.—Also, a grey Arab saddle horse, perfectly quiet, either in saddle or harness.

Apply to *Mr. Jobson*, near the Powder Works, Mazagon.—20th February, 1837.

FOR SALE.—A handsome light Britska, with a pair horses and harness. Price and particulars of which may be known on application to *Messrs Frith and Co.*

Nesbit lane, 21st. Feb. 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|1d. 30 days' sight, may be had of

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Bombay, 18th February, 1837.

WHO WAS THE FOUNDER OF THE MAHABULESHWUR CONVALESCENT STATION?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

My dear Mr. Editor,—In your leading article in last Saturday's *Courier*, on the Mahabuleshwur Convalescent Station, there is an observation in regard to its foundership (if I may be allowed the expression) which appears to me to be erroneous, and requires, therefore, further notice.

While there are several individuals who have been, in various ways and in different degrees, instrumental in pioneering the way towards the accomplishment of this important object, there is, and can be, only one individual who can with justice lay claim to the merit of having *founded* the station. Let us briefly review its rise and progress.

The late Captain Adams, Surveyor to the Rajah of Sattarah, may be considered the *discoverer* of the Hills, as he was the first European, I believe, who visited them: but we cannot claim for his memory any share in rendering them available as a Convalescent Station. To Colonel Lodwick, who visited them in 1824, belongs the merit of having been the first to bring before the public the advantages of their fine climate, through the medium of one of the Bombay newspapers. His representations, however, do not appear to have excited much attention; and, when the station was established, that officer was in England. But though he cannot claim the honor of being the founder of the station, I hope that ere very many months have passed, the public voice will be enabled unanimously to concede to him the merit of being its greatest *improver*.—Next in order of time comes Colonel Briggs, who was the first to take the bold step of erecting a bungalow, which still exists, though under a much improved form.—To him succeeded Colonel Robertson, whose friends were accustomed to say, that it was from his private letters and representations, that attention in Bombay was first awakened to the advantages of the Climate.—Lastly, Sir Thomas Bradford put forward his claim as having been most influential in bringing about the establishment of the station. In the beginning of 1828, by his direction, a number of invalid European soldiers were sent up from the different regiments at Bombay and Poona, and remained on the Hills till the end of May. In the following July, the Medical Board of that day sent in a report to Government, in which they *unanimously condemned the plan of a Convalescent Station, and recommended that no further trials should be made.*

Happily for the society of this presidency, there presided at that time over this Government an individual who, where there was any useful or important object to be accomplished, cared little for the obstacles that lay across his path: the late Sir John Malcolm, during a short visit which he paid to the hills in the preceding May, at once saw the advantage which its admirable climate was likely to confer: and, in opposition to the recorded opinion of the Medical Board, and in spite of much croaking and of many prophecies of failure, he resolved to make it the site of a Convalescent Station. He repeated his visit to the hills in the following November, when he laid the foundation of the station, and continued to direct its subsequent progress with all the ardour and energy which formed such prominent features in his character. With what rapidity (under his vigorous superintendance) houses sprung into existence, and roads were cut, and the various other improvements essential to comfort were carried into effect, there are few of your readers who have not either seen or heard.

In fact, what is there at that station which we do not owe to Sir John Malcolm? Echo answers, what? In a visit which I paid it last season, I found it nearly in the state in which it came from the hands of that great man.

With these facts before you, I leave it to yourself and to your readers to say, who was the founder of the Mahabuleshwur

CONVALESCENT STATION.

February 15.

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1837.

FIRST RACE.—A Purse of Rupees 1,200, given by Moosa, the Horse-dealer, for all Arab Horses purchased from him after the 1st January 1836—2 miles, 8 stone 4 lbs—Winners of one race to carry 5 lbs. extra; of two or more 7 lbs. with a Sweepstakes of Rs 100 each.

Mr. Forrester's..G. A. H....The Young Governor..8 4
Walked over.

SECOND RACE.—The Forbes' Stakes, of Rupees 800 from the Fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber. Arabs to carry 9 stone. English and Cape Horses, agreeably to Rule 19—3 miles.

Major Daly's.....G..A..H..Sir Robert.....9 st. 4
Mr. Chifney's.....G..A..H...Genera....l.....9 " 1
Mr. Forrester's.....G..A..H.. The Camel.....9 " 3
Mr. Etrick's.....C..A..H..Abbotsford.....9 " 2
Time,—1..7, 1..0, 1..7, 1..4, 0 58, 0 58.—Total 6—14.

THIRD RACE.—A Whim Plate of Rupees 800 from the Fund, with a Subscription of Rupees 100 each, for all Arab Horses; weight for age and inches.—2 miles; heats,

Mr. Holme's	W	A	H	Chawb	8 4 6	2 3 4
Sir Harry's	C	A	H	Villager	8 1 5	4 1 2
Mr. E. E. Elliot's.	C	A	H	Relapse.	8 0 0	3 3 3
Mr. Etrick's.	W	A	H	Orelio.	7 13 2	1 4 1

Time,—First heat..... 4 5.
2d. do..... 4 5.
3rd. do..... 4 3.

REMARKS.—Forbes' Stakes.—Camel the favorite in the lottery. Sir Robert backed even against either horse.

Sir Robert and the Camel led the first round; after passing the stand the General went to the front, rated with both horses and beat them off about half a mile from home; at the turn in Abbotsford took up the running, and once headed the General, but he was beat before reaching the distance post, and the General won with ease—last mile 1—56.

WHIM.—In the lottery 4 to 3 against Orelio;—3¼ to 1 against Villager; 4 to 1 against Relapse; and 4½ to 1 against Chawb; 5 to 3 offered on Villager and Relapse.

1st Heat.—Orelio jumped off, got the start by many lengths, and was never caught, though Relapse ran him up to 4—5, Villager saving his distance.

2nd Heat. Orelio and Relapse saving, Villager won the heat easily.

3rd Heat.—5 to 2 offered against Orelio who won without difficulty in 4—3.

E. ANSTRUTHER.—*Sec.*

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. A. Drummond. 11th Regt. N. I. from Bhooj.
Ensign A. S. Young, 2d Gr. Regt., from Dapoolie.
Lieut. Home, H. M. 6th Regt
Lieut. Lucas, do.
Capt. Morden, Do. do. from the Sea Coast.
Lieut. Dowell, Nizam's Army.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign Leckie, 22d N. I. to Belgaum.
Lieut A. H. O. Mathews, 15th Regt. N. I, to Tannah.
Capt. Saunders, 15th Regt. N. I. to do.
Ensign Whittard, do. do. to do.
Captain St. John, Staff, to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Deesa, on the 7th instant, the lady of Lieutenant E. Whichelo, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.

On Wednesday, the 8th instant, at Ahmednugger, the lady of Henry Allan Harrison, Esq. of a daughter.

At Calicut, on the 15th January, Mrs. D. Barboza, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Cambay, on the morning of the 6th instant, after a lingering illness, Anna, the beloved wife of Mr. Augustus Summers, Apothecary, aged of 24 years.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

None.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

His Majesty's Ship Winchester.
E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings, Floating Chapel—Aurora, Brig of War—Tigris. Schooner Shannon and Sloop Coote.
FREE TRADERS.—Brittania, Brooke, Aliquis, Cheshire, John Campbell, William, John Marsh, Earl of Balcarras. Caledonia, Duncan, Adams, Eucles, and William Turner.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Good Success, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Hameedee, Ruparell, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Helen, Charles Forbes, Allalevie, Fort William, Gopall Crushna, Pettamber Savoy, Futtay Hulbaree, Scaleby Castle, Bombay, Colombo, Nassary, anet, Burong, Caledonia, Lowjee Family, Glenelg, and Resolution.
STEAMER.—Indus
ARAB—Tauze, Futtay Salam, and Futta Kalimon.
AMERICAN—Elizabeth.
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S Ship.—Mahommedee.
PORTUGUESE BARQUE.—Volunteer.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, 1837.

No shipping arrival or departure since our last.

The Captain and crew of the English Whaler *Reliance*, arrived here this morning, the Ship having been lost upon a reef near the Island of Socotra. We are not yet in possession of the particulars of the accident, but we hear that the Ship is a total wreck; a small portion of the cargo and stores only having been saved, and left in charge of Captain Haines of the *Palinurus*. We regret to say that very great fears are entertained for the safety of the *John Bauerman*, Capt. Wilson, bound from Canton to this Port. She left China in the middle of December, but had not arrived at Sincapore in the middle of January.

Independently of the dead season, and the conviction we entertain that the primary importance of the Mahabuleshwur Hills, consists in their furnishing a topic for the columns of the *Bombay Courier*, we have much pleasure in inserting the letter of a correspondent calling in question an observation which we ventured on in regard to the foundership of our convalescent station there. We humbly submit however, that we were not greatly in error in conceiving that the term, founder, applies to "one from whom any thing has its original or beginning," and that we were borne out in our particular application of it, even on the facts stated in our correspondent's letter.

A more extensive Fire than has occurred in Bombay for several years, broke out on Sunday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, at the Musjeed Bunder Road on the verge of the Esplanade. It raged with irresistible violence for two or three hours, and the strong North Westerly wind that prevailed throughout the day, rendered the engines of comparatively little use. The native account estimates the number of houses burnt at between two and three hundred. Some Mussulmans who were asleep in a Mosque were severely injured, and a Hindoo died the following day in Hospital from the effects of the flames. The fire commenced in the destruction of a Cadjan Hut belonging to a Widow of the *poissarde* Caste, which the neighbours said had been burnt down three times before. It is on such occasions as these, that the necessity for those restrictive Regulations, prohibiting Cadjans, and piles of wood, &c. in the Native Town, and which are so obnoxious to the Public, as to be sometimes enforced less rigorously than real humanity would dictate, is felt and acknowledged, and we would direct the attention of the authorities to this point. We may also remark that a regularly organized Fire Engine Department is much wanted in Bombay. There were but two or three engines for a long time at this fire, and no firemen to work them. The Public is indeed generally indebted to the judicious management of the High Constable and of the Police for the extinction of fires. Another fire broke out early on Monday Morning at old Nag pada, which is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary who is in custody. It was soon got under.

We are pleased to observe that the course of events is now gradually submitting to the test of time and experience many of those points important to the welfare of India which were so prominently topics of discussion at the period of the last renewal of the Charter, At that time one of the greatest objections urged by the ablest financiers of the Company to the abolition of their trading privileges was founded upon the assumed difficulty of supplying Funds in England for the payment of those debt and territorial expenses for which the China trade had hitherto afforded ample and profitable provision. In the evidence taken before the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1832, and particularly in the appendix to their Report, all parties appear to be united in opinion that any measure adopted for the remittance of the surplus Revenue of India to England, which was calculated to bring it into close competition with the capital of the private trader must be detrimental to the true prosperity of the country, and unfair to the Merchant. In the evidence given by the Servants of the Company this maxim is comparatively little touched upon, although evidently well acknowledged. But among the Commercial men called before the Committee, the point seems to have been considered as one involving no doubt or difficulty whatsoever, while the replies of the various Commercial Constituencies of Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow to the circular enquiries addressed to them by the Board of Controul, sufficiently express *their* deprecation of any arrangements by which the Revenue of India might be arrayed in the market for produce, against the enterprise and resources of the private capitalist. The Committee appear in their Report to have been in some degree imbued with a similar apprehension to that entertained by the Company's witnesses as to the difficulty of effecting the annual remittance from India, and with the opinions of some of the most eminent traders in the country lying on their table, urging the facility of providing all the necessary funds in England by opening the Leadenhall Street Treasury for bills on India, they appear nevertheless in the end to have left the matter pretty much as they found it. Fully coinciding as we do in the views at that time entertained and urged upon the legislature by the best informed commercial men in England, we have perused with considerable satisfaction a return made to the House of Commons in July last, with which we have been favoured substantiating their views to the fullest extent. From this document it would appear, that the monies supplied from the revenues of India from the commencement of the present Charter to the 30th April last, towards the expenses in England chargeable on those revenues were as follows.

Bills drawn by the Court of Directors on the several Governments of India for cash paid into the London Treasury, from May 1834, to April 1835.

Bengal.	*Madras.*	*Bombay.*	*Total*
£530,995. 6. 6	£10,744. 6. 8	£ 91,063. 15. 5	£732,803. 8. 7

From May 1835, to April 1836

Bengal.	*Madras.*	*Bombay.*	*Total*
£1,655,650.17. 6	£ 73,385.5. 1	£166,217.12. 1	£1,895,253.18. 8

The remittances received from India during the same period by Bills of Exchange secured by the hypothecation of goods, were as follows; from Sept. 1834 to April 1835:—

Bengal.	*Madras.*	*Bombay.*	*Total.*
£1,32,512. 18. 8	Nil.	Nil	£2,32,512. 18. 8

From May 1835, to February 1836.

Bengal.	*Madras.*	*Bombay.*	*Total.*
£1,090,378. 12. 4	£11,730. 6. 8	£31,099. 9. 4	£1,133,228. 8. 4

The remittances from China are returned thus.

From Nov. 1834, to April 1835. £511,485. 17. 2
From Sept. 1835, to Feb. 1836. £1,338,028. 10. 4
} For which the Funds were provided by the drafts on the Bengal Government.

How comes it then that the Indian Government with these plain facts before them for many months, are still pushing forward the Revenues of the Country for advances upon merchandise.

The ablest and most experienced of the Company's servants have never advocated the adoption of such a measure at all, but as one of extreme necessity, in itself opposed to the soundest principles of political economy, and to a just administration betwen *the governing* and the *governed*. In 1830 | 32 the Court of Directors maintained that if deprived of the China Trade they could see no means of provision in England for the annual territorial and debt disbursements, while in the very first year in which the Treasury was *freely* opened for bills upon India, we find from this source alone £ 700,000 was raised without a shadow of risk; and in the next year when the advantages of the measure were well disseminated through the East, their receipts had increased to upwards of two millions sterling, within about £ 400,000 of the whole remittance to England required. This inconsiderable deficiency will appear by the preceding figures to have been supplied by the provident Government of India as follows:—

By bills from India.....	£ 1,133,228. 8 4
Do. Do. Canton.....	1,338,028. 10 4
	£ 2,471,256. 18 4

leaving an apparent actual surplus in the coffers of Leadenhall Street beyond its demands upon India for the year current, of upwards of *two millions sterling*. After perusing such a statement we cannot surely too emphatically urge upon the Indian Governments the inconsistency of effecting unnecessary remittances to England in a manner so decidedly unjust and objectionable to the private capitalist, whilst it is plain such extensive and growing facility prevails in England for realizing the Indian Revenue there, without invading any department of the profits of the private trader, or draining India of its resources, to which end the capricious although temporary competition of the Government with individual enterprise must always tend, by expelling private capital from the country. The documents already quoted shew that Government trafficking, as of yore, not in Tea but in Money, and of course indirectly in the produce on which it was advanced, remitted to England in 1835-6, by this sort of second hand traffic, the whole of the yearly expenditure at home. During the same period the Court of Directors had furnished themselves *for the like purpose* with means to very nearly an equal extent by bills upon India! Is this merely a blind want of unity of purpose in the policy of East and West, or is it a reckless disregard in both hemispheres of the financial, and at this day, the most important interests of India. It may be proper to remind some of our readers that the respective amounts drawn on Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, afford no correct criterion for estimating the extent or growth of traffic and remittance to each Presidency. For example, the Bombay remittances of 1835-6 appear to be less than in the preceding year, although all practical men are well aware that on the contrary they were increased immensely. The truth is a large proportion of the Bills drawn both in Calcutta and Madras were remitted to Bombay on Bombay account; a preference being given to them over bills on this Government, on account of the premium on exchange which usually prevails between this and the sister Presidencies.

MADRAS.

Our Indian journals from all quarters are singularly barren. Bombay has fallen to the abuse of Calcutta; and the latter place appears to have its attention completely monopolized by the issue of a libel case wherein a tenant of the Military Orphan Asylum, a spinster lady of 40, was plaintiff, and the Rev. Mr. Macqueen, Secretary to that Institution, defendant. Voluminous is the correspondence, warm and reiterated the Editorials, that this weighty matter has called forth; and to read them one would think the very salvation of this truly excellent institution was involved in the issue. It would be *contra bonos mores* not to betray some interest in what so violently agitates our neighbours; and we will therefore mention the origin of this action and controversy. The spinster lady, a Miss Polhill, preferred charges against Mrs. Wyatt, the superintendant of the Establishment, for abstraction of food from the children's table and the non-provision of a sufficiency for their meals. This was examined into by two of the Directors, who generally agree that the complaints were unjustified, and the Direction, fully satisfied, deprive Miss Polhill as a punishment of certain local advantages she enjoyed, and address a Letter expressive of entire approbation to Mrs. Wyatt. The spinster lady thereafter tastes a little of the Asylum discipline and is not allowed such free egress as formerly to visit her friends. Feeling and resenting this, she gets some gentleman in Calcutta to write on the subject to Mr. Macqueen, the Secretary, who, in his reply, and governed by the late events, terms her a person "ruined in point of veracity." This Letter is considerately shewn to Miss Polhill, with still greater consideration given to Dr. Corbyn for insertion in his public Medical Journal. Mr. Macqueen has first to run the gauntlet of abuse from newspapers, and then as a climax, this action is brought for a malicious libel! These are the essentials of the case, and a more trumpery one we never read of, nor one more curious in its issue, for though the deliberate charge which remained unproved might justify the Secretary (son-in law of the superintendent) in writing privately of a want of veracity, and that any publicity given to the reflection was *purely* the act of the libelled party and her friends, yet Mr. Macqueen was found guilty and sentenced to damages of 300 Rupees, carrying costs with them. The spinster's advocates are however it is to be supposed not even satisfied with this, for we find them turning tooth and nail upon the published minutes of the Directors on the old investigation, and the Editor of the *Englishman*, by indulging in some considerable abuse of one amongst them, has given fate a chance of terminating his career though the agency of a leaden pill.—*Spectator, Feby.* 8.

It is our painful duty to record the death of our truly excellent and universally beloved Bishop, who departed this life on Sunday last, at half past 3 o'clock in the morning. It was stated on Friday evening, that his Lordship had improved during that and the previous day—but it does not appear, by the following particulars of his illness, with which we have been kindly favoured, that any strong hopes of his recovery were entertained by his medical attendants from the first:

"The Bishop during his late Visitation Tour was taken ill at Hyderabad, and suffered much from a fixed pain in the right side of his head, near its centre, which obliged him to apply for medical assistance, but was not sufficient to induce him to discontinue his arduous duties. On completing his projected tour, he returned to the Presidency about the 16th November. Since his return he frequently complained of pain in his head, and was constantly obliged to consult his medical attendant, and to submit to medical treatment.

On Tuesday last, while going to the Fort to attend a public meeting, accompanied by the Archdeacon in his carriage, he was suddenly taken ill, complained of feebleness of the left arm, and of impaired vision, but persisted in going to the meeting, and took the Chair, where he had not been many minutes before he became so seriously indisposed as to compel him to return home. The Archdeacon accompanied him, and he was immediately visited by Dr. Lane, his Lordship's medical attendant. In the course of the day he was perfectly sensible, and continued so until 3 P. M. on Saturday.

He complained of fixed and unremitting pain in the right side of the head all through his illness, accompanied with some distortion of the muscles of the face. The feebleness of the arm increased gradually, and for some time before his death he had confirmed *Hemiplegia* of the left side.

The POST MORTEM EXAMINATION exhibited a solid coagulum of blood, of the size of a Turkey's egg, situate in the right side of the brain, in its substance. The sac containing this coagulum occupied the whole of the centre, and nearly the whole of the interior and posterior lobes of the Cereburn—its walls were thickly coated with coagulable lymph, and the brain itself reduced to a substance resembling *pus*. The left ventricle was distended with *serum*—the right contained less than is usually met with. Some deposit of bony matter was found along the *Falx*—every other part was perfectly healthy.

The situation and appearance of the coagulum, together with the pain being always felt in the same spot, clearly shows the disease to have been of long standing, and, no doubt, originated in his illness at Hyderabad."

THE FUNERAL.

The Funeral of the Lord Bishop took place at the usual hour on Sunday afternoon, his remains being followed from his late residence to the Cathedral by the Right Honorable the Governor, the Honorable the Chief Justice, the Honorable Mr. Sullivan, Sir E. Gambier, His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Heads of Departments, and nearly all the Clerical, Civil, Medical and Military Services at the Presidency—On reaching the Churchyard the following order was observed—

Grammar School Boys, two and two.
The Vepery Mission Seminarists, two and two.
The Catechists of both Church Missionary Societies.
The Clergy of the Establishment in full robes.
The Cathedral Clergy.
The Registrar.

PALL BEARERS.

The Secretary to Government in the Ecclesiastical Dapartment	THE BODY.	The Chief Secretary to Government
J. Bird, Esq.		The Honorable Mr. Lushington.
Sir E. Gambier.		The Honorable Mr. Sullivan.

CHIEF MOURNERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief	The Right Hon. the Governor.	The Hon. the Chief Justice.

The Burial Service was performed by the Archdeacon and Junior Chaplain, and the same order was observed in proceeding to the place of interment as was followed on entering the Cathedral. The concluding portion of the sublime service of the Church of England appointed for the occasion was read by the Venerable the Archdeacon, who, but a few weeks before, had officiated in the same spot whilst he, who was then committed to the silent tomb, knelt at the grave of his wife—Those who witnessed the Funeral of Mrs. CORRIE can never forget the chastened sorrow which characterized the Bishop's demeanour on that occasion—He was indeed Chief Mourner, but he appeared rather to strive with his feelings than to yield fully to their influence, and it is to be feared that his exertions to subdue his grief for his departed Wife, both then and for some time afterwards, tended to accelerate, if it was not the cause of, the mournful event which we all deplore.—*Madras Herald.*

With feelings of unfeigned sorrow the Right Honorable the Governor in Council records the demise of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras. The venerable Prelate expired at half past three o'clock on the morning of Sunday last. As a tribute of respect to his memory the Flag of the Garrison was hoisted half staff high during the day, and on the funeral procession leaving His Lordship's late residence, 59 minute guns, corresponding with the age of the deceased, were fired from the Fort Battery.

His Lordship's remains were attended to the grave by the Right Honorable the Governor, the Judges of the Supreme Court, His Excellency the Commander-in Chief, the Members of Council, all the principal Civil and Military Functionaries at the Presidency, and an immense concourse of all classes of the Community desirous of manifesting the feeling of respect which the unaffected piety, benevolence, and exemplary life of the Bishop had universally inspired.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

HY. CHAMIER, *Chief Secretary.*
Fort St. George Gaz. Feb. 7. 1837.

In our last issue we intimated the dangerous illness of Dr. Corrie; and in our present we have to perform the melancholy duty of announcing the consequence of his Lordship's illness; which terminated in his disolution about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning: his remains were interred with all due solemnity and respect, on the evening of the same day, in the Cathedral burial ground: attended by the Governor, the Commander in Chief, the Chief and Puisne judges, the Members of Council, the Chief Secretaries, and a large assemblage of the Civil and Military services: may Ladies were present on the mournful occasion. The Clergy at the Presidency preceded the corpse, headed by the Registrar of the diocese; the children of the grammar school and the Vepery Institution lined the sides of the aisle, through which the coffin passed;—and the whole ceremony was impressive and suitable to the solemnity.

Some of our cotemporaries we observe, intimate that after the first period of the attack, the Bishop's illness assumed symptoms of improvement—but from all we have heard the seizure was so extremely violent as to render the expectation of recovery an absolute "hoping against hope," from the very commencement.

The loss which the Establishment at this presidency has sustained in this early bereavement of its late head, is perhaps greater than can be at present accurately calculated—his Lordship's long residence in India, and his consequent acquaintance with the peculiariiies of position attendant upon the location of a foreign state-hierarchy in a land of heathenism, conferred upon him an advantage which no mere stranger to the country could possibly possess. The sauvity of his manners, and that retirement and moderation of character which shunned the public glare, & retreated from every appearance of display and ostentation, while it placed him ever foremost in patronizing and promoting every useful, benevolent, and Christian object within his proper sphere—will be with difficulty imitated by his successor, whoever he may be—while his personal and unaffected piety, joined to his dispassionate and venerable years, contributed to diffuse a mild and sacred radiance around his setting sun, which, to borrow a beautiful and well-known simile, enlarged its orb in proportion to its mitigated blaze, and pleased the more, because it dazzled less.—*Examiner, February* 7.

It is impossible to view this sad and sudden event in any other light than that of a great public calamity. By it Religion has lost one of its most devoted Stewards, the Church one of its most experienced Ministers, Society its brightest pattern, the old a faithful adviser, the young, especially, an affectionate friend and father. We feel at how great a distance it becomes us to speak of the character of Bishop Corrie, and how little *need* be spoken of him whose labors of love have enshrined his memory in the hearts of thousands, and whose name is recorded in conjunction with those of Thomason, Henry Martyn and Heber. It is rarely we meet with a character of which (like his) the beauty cannot be overlooked and its influence with difficulty resisted. His countenance beaming with the benevolence of his mind, his voice remarkably soft and winning, his lofty form and venerable appearance, the simplicity of all he said, the charitableness of the opinions he expressed of others, his gentleness towards their defects, and his readiness to appreciate and to magnify their virtues,—these qualities constituted the features of his every day character, and are fresh in the memory of all who had intercourse with him.

We regret that we cannot give any thing like a memoir of this holy man. He arrived in India thirty years ago and died in the 60th year of his age. He was for many years associated in the upper provinces of Bengal with Henry Martyn, like whom, he considered the conversion of the Heathen as one of the chief objects of his Ministry. Possessed of a strong natural constitution he was enabled to add to his arduous duties as a Chaplain at large Military Stations the labors of a Missionary, and the best rewards of his life of toil were the hundreds converted to Christianity in the midst of a highly bigoted population through his instrumentality: up to a very late period he corresponded with some of the converts of his own Ministry. During nine years he filled the office of Archdeacon in Calcutta, under Heber, James, Turner, and Wilson; and when the legislature determined upon erecting one of the minor Presidencies into a See, every eye was turned upon Archdeacon Corrie as the individual possessing the highest claim to the preferment. He landed in Madras as Bishop of the diocese about the end of October 1835. and was spared to us scarcely 15 months.—*Conservative, February* 7.

Dr. Corrie, the revered Bishop of Madras, was taken to his rest on Sunday Morning: from the time of his apoplectic fit until his dissolution, he never regained the faculty of speech, though sensible to what was passing around him. A degree of selfishness must always mingle with our regret for the loss of a pious and good man, since to him the exchange is gain, but we mourn over the privation of all those rich blessings which we have seen flow from the influence of his presence, advice, and example. In such a sense is Dr. Corrie's loss indeed most deeply to be deplored, for he was a faithful emblem of all the mild attributes of the Christian character—pure and single minded in his acts and conversation, unaffectedly pious, a piety truly proceeding from the heart and amiable in the most benevolent sense of the word. Dr. Corrie was a man pre-eminently qualified for the high post he filled, and his long local experience rendered him the more especially so in this country: faithful and zealous in the discharge of its holy and responsible duties, if he had one fault, we cannot call it but weakness. It was of that amiable character which yielded perhaps too much in the honest and sincere desire to see the reign among his flock of peace and good will.

We trust that those who enjoyed the departed Prelate's intimacy, and long acquaintance with him, will not delay publishing a Memoir of his life; for the instruction to be received in its contemplation cannot fail to be of the highest value. Consistent as was the course of that whole life in the mild and unobtrusive but zealous and sincere discharge of Christian charity and piety, its review must furnish a lesson and a model to us all.—*Spectator, February* 8.

The Meeting on Wednesday Evening, to consider of an appropriate tribute to the memory of our late lamented Bishop, was, in attendance and the character of its proceedings, quite in accordance with our anticipations. The Hall was crowded with the Clergy and laity of the Presidency, a chastened silence reigned in the general assembly, and the tribute of unfeigned sorrow still fresh in every breast hushed into the faintest sign of approval where participation was found in the sentiments delivered by the speakers on the occasion. The Chair was taken by the Right Honorable the Governor, who proposed the first Resolution in a short but forcible speech, and the Meeting was afterwards addressed with similar brevity, but in language bearing equal glowing testimony to the sterling worth of the departed, by Mr. Sullivan and Sir Edward Gambier. A copy of the Resolutions unanimously adopted will be found in another column, and all we imagine will acknowledge the singular appropriateness of the testimonials designed to be raised. The Monument in the Cathedral will teach the world how much him the people mourn was honoured and loved, and will serve to fix the attention of the stranger on that character, from whose study instruction and advantage cannot fail to arise. The devotion of surplus funds to the Grammar School, an institution of the most valuable kind and proffering to the public educational advantages of the highest order, one too which for its establishment on its present basis owes Dr. Corrie so deep a debt of gratitude, has also been felicitously and worthily chosen. The one will perpetuate his name as associated with that holy office he filled with such meekness, excellence and charity; and the other make it known, where alone it could be less honoured, as the steady and zealous promoter of the enlightenment of the human mind through the blessings of a sound liberal and religious education.

The collection at the Meeting was about nine thousand Rupees, and we expect to see this sum doubled or trebled, when the contributions from every quarter of our Presidency fall in.—*Spectator, Feby.* 11.

CALCUTTA.

The Bombay Steam Committee have published their answer to Major Head. They "express their ready and *entire* concurrence in the views adopted by the London Steam Committee, and *in the manner intended to effect them.*" In coppying this passage from the letter, which we insert entire in another place, we have made use of italics to shew how they eagerly grasp any scheme, however faulty, that has but the recommendation of Bombay exclusiveness

But the infection has even spread among ourselves, strange as it may seem. There are persons here who, in opposition even to the best Bombay authorities on the nautical part of the question, are deluding themselves with a notion that a Steam Communication can be kept up between Bombay and Suez throughout the year—that throughout the year that route will give our letters the quickest despatch—that in an economical point of view it will be the most easily established and most cheaply conducted—and that there is no benefit to the rest of India of corresponding magnitude in the extension of Bengal, to make it worth while to urge that extension in the first instance. A furious editorial appeared lately in the *Madras Herald* against the comprehensive plan: we inserted it with some remarks of our own, but have more satisfaction in now inserting a reply under a well known signature. The *Englishman* on Saturday had a long argumentative letter under the signature of J. H. C. which has drawn forth an answer to-day in the same journal. For these we have not room—indeed we should have nothing but steam in our columns, if we inserted all the discussions this fruitful subject gives rise to; but we are tempted to copy from the *Harkaru*, (because it is a short one), a quiet and straight-forward answer to J. H. C., from another hand which appears to us completely to expose the fallacies on which that writer builds his arguments. J. H. C. seems to take it for granted, that Bombay Steamers can and will, ply all the year round, and always make the passage short enough to effect a saving of time in the letter carriage between Calcutta and London, compared with our plan of steaming all the way between Calcutta and Suez; which it cannot be in the South West monsoon—J. H. C. assumes the employment of vessels of equal size, in his comparison between the two plans—which is an error, for the comprehensive plan would afford much larger vessels between Bengal and Suez on account of the larger number of passengers, and thereby increase the speed in the Red Sea and lessen the reliance upon depots—J. H. C. assumes equal expense for equal distance between Calcutta and Socotra, and between Bombay and Suez, thereby making it out that the whole expense is just doubled by the comprehensive plan. This would be no objection, if the receipts were *trebled*, as they probably will be, or even *quadrupled*; but the fuel of the Bengal Steamer for the additional voyage would be provided at half or less than half the charge; and further, our Steamers could always proceed, while the Bombay Steamers could not.—*Calcutta Courier, Feb.* 6.

If report be correct, the *Hugh Lindsay* Steamer after her present trip to the Red Sea, will be laid up to repair her machinery. We fear this will take some considerable time from the inexpertness of blacksmiths at Bombay:—why not bring her round to Bengal?—*Calcutta Courier, February* 8.

A small pamphlet has been published in London, entitled "*Reasons for the Establishment of* a new Bank in India, *with answers to the objections against it.*" This is a defence of the grand project which has occupied attention for some time past. The *Morning Chronicle* takes up the question editorially, entirely supporting the views of the writer, and publishes long extracts from the Pamphlet. Having been favored with the loan of a copy, we discover it to be the composition of some person not practically acquainted with the internal trade of India, nor with the nature of our existing institutions. After a few preliminary remarks shewing the great advantages derived from the institution of Banks—in the multiplication of the uses of Capital, "the facilities they afford for the making of payments in the most distant parts of the country," &c. the objects of the proposed Bank are briefly set forth. These are sufficiently explained in the following quotation, our readers having already seen the general prospectus:

"VIII. The Bank of India to confine its business to banking exclusively; that is to receiving deposits and keeping cash accounts; granting cash credits for a limited time, and with approved security; discounting bills; the issue of notes payable on demand, and in gold or silver, as may be hereafter determined; the purchase and sale of bills of exchange; and the granting of drafts and credits by the establishments in London on the several establishments in India, and *vice versa*. The Bank is not allowed to make advances on landed or other immoveable securities, nor upon growing crops, nor to act in a mercantile capacity by undertaking the shipment or sale of goods."

The following gentlemen are the 24 provisional and are to be the first permanent Directors—

"Allexander, James, Esq.. London.—Baring, Thomas, Esq. M. P. ditto.—Birley, H. H., Esq. Manchester.—Boyd, W. S., Esq. London.—Browrigg, J. S., Esq. M. P. ditto.—Campbell, John Deans, Esq ditto.—Feilden, William, Esq. M. P. Blackburn.—Finlay, K., Esq. Glasgow.—Garnett, Robert, Esq. Manchester.—Grant, George, Esq. Liverpool.—Gregson, Samuel, Esq. London.—Hegan, Joseph, Esq. Liverpool.—Hornby, Joseph, Esq. ditto.—Jackson, John, Esq. Lancaster.—Irving, John, Esq. London.—Kennard, John, Esq. ditto—Larpent, G. G. De H., Esq. ditto.—Little, William Esq. ditto.—Mackintosh, Eneas, Esq. ditto.—Melville, John, Esq. ditto.—Oswald, James, Esq. M. P. P. Glasgow.—Philips, Mark, Esq. M. P. Manchester.—Pickersgill, John, Esq. London.—Smith, John Abel, Esq. M. P. ditto."

The particular benefits which the public of Indian are to derive from the institution, are thus explained:

"But the opening a secure place of investment for the accumulation of the savings of the Company's Servants and other Englishmen in India, and a secure channel for their remittance to England, are but trifling advantages compared with those which the establishment of the proposed Bank would confer on the people of India. It would furnish at the head Office in Calcutta, and at the various branches in the principal towns, secure places be deposit for their surplus or unemployed Capital; and is not easy to estimate the influence that it would have to this way in exciting a spirit of industry and a love of accumulation throughout India."

"It will afford to the Hindoo merchants and cultivators the means of which they have hitherto been destitute, of profitably and safely investing their surplus or spare funds."

The habit of burying and hoarding money in India is next adverted to. But in treating of this part of the subject the writer seems not to be acquainted with the recent establishment of Government Savings Banks. The India Bank could scarcely afford to tempt depositors with a higher rate of interest than the 4 *per Cent.* which those Banks give on the smallest deposits, and must therefore not reckon upon being the medium of utilizing dormant native capital to any great extent. The addition and employment of its own is the real benefit which India will acquire. Then again as to its kind offer to undertake the remittance of the public revenue:

"The money paid by the revenue Collectors to the different branches of the Bank will be forthwith placed to the account of Government at the head office in Calcutta: the loss attending the present rude and cumbrous system will thus be completely obviated; and the money paid into the branches of the Bank, instead of being sent down to Calcutta and then sent back again, will be immediately lent out to the industrious classes in their vicinity. The interest of every party, and especially of the native population, will be promoted by this arrangement."

Now it is quite clear that the Bank of Bengal notes and post bills could serve quite as well as the Bank of India note for all purposes of interval remittance, public, or private. The writer illustrates his argument by putting the case of a Calcutta Merchant wanting "to make a remittance to Delhi for a quantity of Opium, Silk, Indigo or other articles," and asks how he is to do it except by bullion? We would naturally answer—by a hoondee; but the existence of such things as hoondies is not once alluded to in the pamphlet—and were there no hoondies, why not by Bengal Bank notes?

The main objection of the London opponents of the Bank is met by the following remarks in a postscript:

"But it is chiefly we apprehend, because of its anticipated interference with the remittance of funds from and to India, that so much opposition is made to the Bank. The negociation of the remittances in question forms at present a considerable and a lucrative branch of the business carried on by individuals engaged in the Trade with India, and it is not to be supposed that the majority should be favorably inclined towards an Establishment that will certainly come into competition with them in this department. But the more the individuals in question might find their interests compromised by the Establish-

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ment of the Bank of India, the more it is entitled to a Charter because the more advantageous must it be to the public."—*Calcutta Courier, Feb.* 8.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Englishman.

Sir,—At the conclusion of my letter of Saturday, I referred to the only conceivable reason for your correspondent J. H. C. urging all India to ask of the home authorities an imperfect Steam Communication; namely, that there is some supposed difficulty in the way of its being established at once perfectly for all India: and that the urging it on the authorities at home by the people of India may retard the establishment of any communication at all, and I proposed to offer my remarks thereon in another letter.

Now, as I am entirely ignorant wherein any such difficulty consists,—as I am entirely ignorant of what it is that J. H. C. really does consider it to be '*the interest of all India to advocate* at this moment,' I am unable to meet that difficulty or oppose that course. If J. H. C. will plainly state what it is he would have us do, which he can propose in the form of a resolution for the adoption of the forthcoming meeting, and assign his reason, I shall be happy, if he convinces me, to follow his advice: but, in the meantime I must be allowed to travel my own road. I would, however, here at once explain, why I hold that the establishment of the communication to Bombay will not necessarily lead to its subsequent *early* extension to the other parts of India, and if I succeed in bringing your readers in any degree to my way of thinking, I apprehend that they cannot but join in continuing to urge the simultaneous extension,—independent of this plain fact, which cannot be too often repeated, that OUR NOT DOING SO CANNOT DELAY THE ESTABLISHING OF THE COMMUNICATION GENERALLY. If it can, I call on J. H. C. to explain in what way.

To establish any communication at all, much less any special project, it is not sufficient that a set of projectors shall lay down a plan,—the one thing needed is the concurrence of the King's government and the Court of Directors. When they do concur in the expediency of establishing a Steam Communication with India THEY will take into consideration in the words of the resolution of the committee of the House of Commons, whether it shall proceed to Bombay only or 'on the combined plan of the Bengal Steam Committee.' Where then, I ask, is the policy of our *now* asking them to begin with Bombay only; in other words urging them *not to take* the combined plan of the Bengal Steam Committee into consideration at all. Next, I urge our not asking this, because I hold that, if so taken to Bombay alone, it will not necessarily be extended to Calcutta within any reasonable short period, *if at all!*

If taken to Bombay alone in the first instance, all the arrangements will have reference to that—the bonus given, the class and size of steamers, every thing will be calculated to meet that course alone, and there is infinitely more difficulty in cobbling, than making a new shoe. When so established to a certain degree the individual wants and desires of many will be if not fully and sufficiently met, at least so much so as to render them lukewarm in seeking the further extension; when so established matters generally will be made to conform in a certain degree with the route to Bombay alone. New interests will arise after a time in favor of continuing it to Bombay alone, the expense and the difficulties of obtaining the extension will be found to be far greater than any which can oppose its original establishment. This is my clear conviction, and I will now close purposing to-morrow to submit finally to your readers what I consider I have established.

I am, yours,

January 6, 1837. C.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Courier.

SIR.—As you have republished the remarks of the *Madras Herald*, to which the accompanying letter is a reply, you will, I hope, give it insertion in your paper.

I am, Sir, yours very obediently,

Calcutta, February 4, 1837. S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS HERALD.

SIR,—Feeling assured that your are influenced by a desire for the elucidation of truth in all your editorial notices, and satisfied that you are in error in those which appeared in your paper of the 18th ultimo, on the subject of Steam Communication with England, I have every confidence that you will receive and examine these remarks with the same temper and candour as they are written.

You assume that the Bengal Committee are regardless of every thing in this matter, unless Calcutta can be benefitted "*at the expense of all India.*" The italics are yours to mark more strongly your conviction that such is the case, and you support this assertion as follows: "What matters it to them that the plan of going from Calcutta to Suez direct (touching at Madras and Ceylon for a supply of coals, and not for the benefit of those places) would be prejudicial to the whole of India; what do they care if the Bombay people instead of getting their letters and parcels in 42 or 44 days, as they did in July last, or we of Madras instead of receiving them in 53 days, should be on an average half as long again; or even if the Calcutta people themselves should receive their letters 20 or 30 days later than they know they can have them via Bombay; what matter all these evils as long as the proportionate disadvantage of the rest of India is greater than that of Bengal! as long as Bombay, instead of deriving the benefits of the situation which nature has given it, is reduced more nearly on a level with the Mahratta Ditch."

Now you are quite mistaken as to what the Calcutta Committee do propose. At Bombay it is proposed that the communication shall go alone to that place, and I will admit that as far as the *correspondence* by a letter is concerned, such a restriction of the Communication, if monthly, would be proper; but then it should pass through Persia not only as the quickest but the cheapest route.

What the Calcutta Committee propose is, not that the whole communication shall come into Calcutta, and be thence distributed, which must be your conception of the Calcutta proposition, for in no other way could you arrive at the assumption that by that proposition the Bombay and Madras people would be half as long again in getting their letters as they would be under a single communication with Bombay. I repeat what the Calcutta Committee propose is not this, but it is simply that exactly what the Bombay *people desire to be done as regards that place* SHALL BE DONE; and that from Socotra another Steamer shall convey the passengers, packages, and parcels for Ceylon, Madras and and Calcutta, and such of the letters for the two latter places as shall by experience be found to be deliverable quicker by that Steamer.

This is the Calcutta proposition, by which you cannot fail to see that Bombay would not be deprived of one single advantage proper to herself. She would certainly be deprived of the *sole* benefit to passengers and heavy packages; but if these are of value to Bombay they are equally so to Madras and Calcutta.

I cannot but smile at perceiving how tenderly you treat your Madras Scheme. In that Scheme you *positively* propose to delay the arrival at Bombay full twelve days, which would necessarily be the result of bringing the Bombay Passengers and the correspondence of *nearly all India* to Ceylon to travel back to Bombay!! This is positively clear detriment to Bombay, and by far *the greater part of India* as regards letters, and you pass it by as follows: "We thought it was unwise of our own committee, even to hint at their plan of going round the Church, to look for the Tower"—while, misapprehending the Calcutta proposition, you rail at it in no measured terms.

Now we here never have abused the Madras people for proposing this most unadvisable course of bringing all the letters, &c., to Ceylon. We have not done so because we know that it has been done inconsiderately; but knowing that so to bring the whole to Ceylon is preposterous, we cannot but know that to propose to bring the whole to Calcutta would be madness.

There are some other points on which I would remark.

First. You appear to think that Steamers could not ply up and down the bay every month in the year, and you advance the *Forbes* as proving it. Why the *Forbes* made two voyages to Madras in the S. W. Monsoon, one at the latter end of April, and you know the S. W. Monsoon sets in here in March, and next in September; while the *Enterprize* herself steamed down to Ceylon in May. Secondly, under the influence of a most uncharitable disposition towards us you say, "Let not the people of Madras or Ceylon suppose because they are dragged into all the calculations of the Bengal Committee, that the interests of those places have any weight in their calculation. It is as plain as the sun at noon day, that we are merely made use of to cover their selfish purposes, in hopes that, by enlisting us against Bombay, Steam communication will be delayed, or put a stop to, unless Calcutta be made of that importance in matters of Steam with England, which her most inconvenient position has irrevocably denied her."

Here again you are quite mistaken. It is not at all necessary to go to Madras for coal. The *Hugh Lindsay* herself would be able to Steam between Calcutta and Galle without going into Madras, much more easily would that class of Steamers which alone could be employed in a regular communication do so; so that in real fact, in proposing that the Steamer shall touch at Madras, we positively propose detriment to ourselves. As regards us, it would be on every account preferable that there should be a Steamer from Madras joining at Galle, as it is proposed the Bombay Steamer should at Socotra, but there are two objections to this; *first*, the additional expense, and *secondly*, the inconvenience to the Madras passengers, in having after so short a distance to be transferred to the other Steamer. If however this latter inconvenience should be regarded at Madras, as far as Calcutta is concerned, there can be no doubt that a separate Steamer, as above noticed, would be preferable, whence nothing can be more clear than that in proposing the Calcutta Steamer should touch at Madras to meet the wants of that place; the Calcutta proposers were influenced by the most disinterested motives, for in the first place, there is no necessity to touch there for coals; and in the second, it is so much out of the way and delay in the communication with Calcutta.

You take exception to the remark of the Calcutta Committee to the effect, that if packets and parcels be subject to fumigation and passengers to quarantine at Malta, "the consequent delay and inconvenience will render a communication by *Steam round the Cape* far preferable for every description of intercourse except correspondence. Nor as regards Calcutta and Madras, would even correspondence be much expedited," and you add, that "this assertion is made in spite of the fact that steaming round the Cape has been given up, by every reasonable man, for the last 3 or 4 years, as utterly hopeless; and in the teeth of our experience that Calcutta and Madras have received communications from England overland via Bombay, in considerably less than 2 months, or within half the time of the average passage round the Cape." So far from a Steam communication round the Cape being given up, it is even more advocated now at home than ever; but whether or not, let us see whether there are not grounds for the Committee's assertion. If you will look at the outline of Major Head's scheme, he gives as an average of the packets *from* England to Bombay 52 days, if you add 12 and 14 for the overland to Calcutta according to Monsoon, you will have 64 and 66 days. Now 70 days are, I believe, looked upon as likely to be rather a long passage by Steam by the Cape, but when to the 52 days, estimated for the passage out to Bombay, when no detention occurs at Malta, you add the detention more or less according to the sailing of the Falmouth Steamer, you will readily perceive, that the assertion of the Calcutta Committee is well borne out.

A few words on your concluding remark. You say, "We shall recur to the subject again at an early opportunity; in the mean time we entreat those who may attend the Meeting on Saturday, to throw of all connexion with Calcutta, if they really desire to establish Steam Communication with England, and either join with Bombay, or leave the ulterior arrangements to the people at home, who are less likely than we are to be guided by private interests and party views, but will choose that plan which will be most desirable for all parties."

One thing you may be quite certain of, and it is this, viz. that whether we here, in India, all unite in any one proposition or continue as we now do—Bombay to advocate the restriction to that place—Madras to seek to have it come thence without troubling themselves at all about Calcutta—or Calcutta to urge *the equal distribution to all*—the people at home, meaning thereby the public authorities *will* make the ulterior arrangements; and I hope with you that they "*will* choose that plan, which will be most desirable for all parties," and that plan must be that which, as I have said before, affords *equal distribution to all.*

Your obedient servant,

Calcutta, 2d February, 1837. S.

To the Editor the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,—I see in the *Englishman* of this morning, a steam letter of forty *Duck* power, with the ominous signature J. H. C., portentous of renewed, lengthy and bitter correspondenceon the old eternal partizan question which always ends in this simple mooting—shall Bombay have the steam communication all to herself, or shall the rest of India get a share likewise? In other words, shall the good thing be a monopoly, or may we all partake?

Before this fresh "flare up" proceeds any further, and while the indomitable S. is sharpening his weapon and arraying his *columns* for the Monday's onslaught, I intreat the redoubtable J. H. C. to answer shortly and distinctly one question to which the COMPREHENSIVES complain that somehow or other they cannot obtain a direct and satisfactory reply fro n the exclusives. It is this:—

Did this oracle, Captain Wilson, assert, and is he right in so asserting, that it is all but impossible to steam W. S. W. from Bombay to the Red Sea in the teeth of the monsoon, for several months of the year? If right, how does our great chief of the EXCLUSIVES propose to send the overland letters of all India and his passengers and packages of Bombay (only) during those *l'aboo*-ed months?

Surely we might be allowed *then* at least to make use of the advantages which old baffled Eolus admits Galle to possess as a point of departure, with the monsoon, almost abeam?

The plain case is this, Mr. Editor; very large steamers of very high power alone will suit for regular trade wind or monsoon communication such as we want. Vessels of this sort do not cost a trifle, or work cheaply; they never can pay their expences, far less yield a fair return for capital, upon the mere postage of our correspondence. With a numerous and steady supply of passengers and with plenty of high freight on small but valuable packages, the speculation may answer.

If the Supreme authorities at home concur, and will take the whole thing into their own hands, as a political object without regard to profit or loss, then let them adopt the plan of the Bombay EXCLUSIVES, which bating 3 or 4 months, will carry mere letters to and fro and communicate as quickly perhaps, even with Calcutta, as the other, though with heavy inland charge on private correspondence. But if the inhabitants of Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta, are to be invited into a joint-stock Steam Company, then will they assuredly require one of two things; *either* that they shall get a fair return for their money, *or* that they shall have a fair chance of personally benefiting by the convenience of quick passage home, and by the advantages of steam conveyance for valuable parcels and goods.

If our participating went to exclude *them*, the Bombay people might justly complain. But their monopoly scheme seeks to exclude *us*; and shall we not call loudly for the jewel Fair Play?

4th February, 1837. BAB-EL-MANDEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU.

SIR,—Permit me to ask with reference to a portion of one of your editorials, in the *Hurkaru* of this morning, worded thus:—"We cast our eyes upon the map, and it is at once very comprehensible to our fresh-water comprehension, that it may be very practicable for a vessel to sail from Galle to the Red Sea by the very same wind which would carry a vessel in a parallel direction to the Persian Gulph, and for that reason, it appears again, we say, to our fresh-water comprehension, that because the S. W. monsoon would carry a vessel easily to the Persian Gulph, *ergo*, it would be proportionably difficult on such a wind to reach the Red Sea from Bombay: and so it appears to us, that the opinion of Capt. Dalrymple is not inconsistent with that of Capt. Wilson, as the latter is explained by J. H. C." Am I to understand that the S. W. monsoon would, in your opinion, carry a vessel easily *from Bombay* to the Persian Gulph, and that therefore it may not only be very practicable for a vessel to sail from Galle to the Red Sea by the very same wind (the S. W. monsoon) but difficult on such a wind to reach the Red Sea from Bombay.

This is the interpretation given to the above extract by myself and some nautical friends to whom I have shown the same. If we err in supposing it to be *from Bombay*, that the S. W. monsoon is to carry a vessel easily to the Persian Gulph, allow me to request the favor of your naming the port from which you consider the Persian Gulph to be of such easy access at that season.

7*th Feb.* 1837. AN INQUIRER AFTER TRUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU.

SIR,—It is quite amusing, at this time of the day, to witness the tenor of some of the remarks and arguments on Steam Navigation with England.

Your correspondent BAB-EL-MANDEL very aptly asked J. H. C whether Capt. Wilson had not declared steaming between Bombay and Suez, during the S. W. monsoon, to be impossible—proposing thereby, I suppose, to support the establishment of the communication from Calcutta; from whence, touching at Galle, the passage into the Red Sea might readily be made every month in the year. In reply J. H. C. observes, that, not having Captain Wilson's pamphlet at hand, he will only briefly say that he believes him to have asserted, in a second edition of it, or in a supplement to the first, that he did not mean to assert that the passage from Bombay to Suez in the S. W. monsoon was impracticable, but that it must be made at such a sacrifice of time and expenditure in the shape of wear and tear, as to make it a voyage not worth pursuing when any profit was expected.

As I happen to have both Captain Wilson's original pamphlet and the supplement, I will quote for your correspondent BAB-EL-MANDEL'S information, what it was Capt. Wilson did actually say. In his pamphlet then he has the following.

At page 7, under the head—WINDS AND WEATHER IN THE RED SEA AND BETWEEN THE COASTS OF INDIA AND ARABIA, he says:

"From the middle of May to the end of September, the prevalence of the South West monsoon between the island of Socotra and the Indian Coast, prevents the possibility of steam communication."

In the supplement he says—

"My own opinion that a regular steam communication during the S. W. monsoon between Bombay and Suez is not practicable in a way to make the returns or advantages meet, or worth while the expense, is founded on many years experience of the winds and weather in the Red Sea, and between it and Bombay at all seasons."

Now, I apprehend no nautical man will be disposed to gainsay this latter opinion, if the course is taken direct.

But J. H. C. goes on to say: "Whether the passage from Galle to the Straits of Babelmandel and thence to Suez can be successfully and advantageously made in the S. W. monsoon, is yet a disputed point," which he will not pretend to solve; but he adds (as if it were a sufficient answer to your correspondent's humble appeal, to be allowed to steam from Calcutta via Galle, at least during those months wherein Captain Wilson had declared it to be impracticable to any good purpose to steam from Bombay;)—"but I have no hesitation in expressing an opinion that if it can be so prosecuted, (viz. a voyage from Calcutta via Galle to Suez during the S. W. monsoon) the voyage from Bombay can be made with equal facility, as there cannot be any difficulty, I apprehend, in doing that with a steamer which sailing vessels daily accomplish in the S. W. monsoon, reach the road-stead of Galle from Bombay in six or seven days. The remainder of the voyage to Suez, must be as feasible for one steamer as for another, both being of equal power." I shall remark on this presently when noticing the remarks of your correspondent of this morning "an inquirer after truth."

He moots the same point as J. H. C. on the equal capability of a steamer starting from Bombay or from Calcutta in the S. W. monsoon by way of Galle, but it is amusing to see him consider this as one of a series of *facts* which "appear to have escaped observation, or at all events to have been passed over unnoticed."

It is to be regretted that parties who enter now into the discussion of this question do not make themselves masters of what has gone before.

So far from having escaped observation or having passed unnoticed, this fact has been urged in favour of the comprehensive scheme of the Calcutta Committee.

In the letter to Major Head published the other day by the Calcutta Committee it is said:—

"But four steamers would be sufficient to make a monthly communication from Calcutta to Suez, and two of smaller size would be enough between Bombay and Socotra or Bombay and Galle during those months when the passage direct from Bombay is impracticable."

AN ENQUIRER AFTER TRUTH will see then that this fact has neither escaped observation nor been passed over unnoticed. Having bestowed much attention on this subject, so much so that I think there are few facts bearing on the question which have escaped observation or been passed over without notice, I am very anxious that none should be left in that predicament: and I shall feel much obliged by your correspondent noticing any further facts which he may think have been neglected.

But to the fact itself and ITS BEARINGS!!

J. H. C and an ENQUIRER AFTER TRUTH, each seems to think that the fact being established, it makes for the restriction to Bombay; but there is in truth no one fact more in favor of the comprehensive scheme, as regards the most important part, Correspondence—on which J. H. C., lays so much stress.

Let us see the operation of this fact. Suppose the steamer leaves Bombay to Galle on the 1st June, and gets there in five days. The Calcutta letters must have left 14 days before (in the S. W. monsoon), so that they will have been 13 days getting to Galle! Now nine days may be taken as a maximum to Galle from Calcutta, so that here would be ten days lost to the Calcutta letters during four months, or *one-third* of the year: and these letters amount to 50,000 per annum, and relate to commercial transactions amounting to 4 or 5 millions. I LEAVE THIS FACT TO SPEAK FOR ITSELF.

Finally, I feel great obligation to your Correspondent BAB-EL-MANDEL, and I hope he will follow up so good a commencement.

I am, yours obediently,

Calcutta, Feb. 7, 1837. *S.*

We are happy to see amongst the Government Notifications in another column, a proposed enactment of some general interest and importance, preceded by a preamble of five paragraphs! We are pleased to see so ample a preamble, but still more gratified to see so desirable and proper an enactment announced for public consideration.

The purport of this Act is to confirm to Parsees, the real property they have inherited from their ancestors, according to the custom of their nation—which right it appears has hitherto not been recognized by our English Law, although the Hindoo and Mahomedan rules of inheritance, marriage and succession have been. It is full time and highly proper that such omission should be provided for.

This proposed Law, or *Bill* as it is called at home—is followed by two *Acts*, No. I giving to *one* justice of the peace, in cases of distress for assessments, the same power hither to possessed only by *two* justices. No. II, repeals two Bombay and one Bengal Acts, and enacts a new one on the subject of Tolls at the Bhore Ghaut in the Presidency of Bombay.—*Bengal Hurkaru, 9th February.*

We are happy to see by the Madras papers received yesterday, that another Military officer has obtained Civil employment. Captain Mc Niell, of the Madras Cavalry, has been appointed a Police Magistrate at Madras, in the room of Mr. Teed, a Barrister of the Supreme Court, who had been removed, on the ground that the duties of the two offices were incompatible. Mr. Teed had the option of relinquishing the Bar of the Supreme Court or the Bench of the Police office, and of course preferred the most lucrative.

The office of police Magistrate was, we understand, offered to Mr. Ouchterlony, the Editor of the Madras *Spectator*, on condition of devoting the whole of his time to magisterial duties; but this he declined as a matter of course, his editorial and mercantile occupations being much more profitable. *Ibid.*

DELHI.

Four Russian spies, it is asserted by the Natives, are in the Delhi Territory, in disguise, sounding the feelings of neighbouring Chiefs and Potentates!!

Sunghee Beg, Cotwal, of notorious fame, and the Nazir of the Criminal Court, have been each fined and suspended, from Office, and are, 'tis said, likely to be dismissed, under the corrective administration of Mr. Colin Lindsay.—*Delhi Gazette, February* 8.

We have delayed offering our sentiments regarding Steam Communication and the proceedings of the London Committee, merely because we had anticipated, when the advantages of co-operation were so clearly developed, and so very favourable an opportunity presented, itself for the expression of the opinion of the Indian public on the subject, that all petty and personal considerations would have been omitted, and that (having obtained knowledge from experience of the great benefit accruing to all from the partial success of Steam Navigation) the influential members of Indian Society, at all the presidencies, would have cheerfully joined in promoting the establishment of the communication via Bombay with England.

We cannot blame our Calcutta Cotemporaries for their anxiety to protect the interests of the Ditchers; it Steam Communication via Bombay were once established, a very great proportion of the passengers, who now go to England *direct*, (as the advertisements say) round the Cape, will prefer the shorter route via Bombay, Suez and the Mediterranean; Bombay will of course gain in proportion as Calcutta and Madras would lose by the change in the route, by which merchandise, passengers, and letters are to be conveyed to Europe.

Although we are inclined to acknowledge that the efficient establishment of Steam packets to Bombay would be, as far as India is concerned, a partial benefit, and that to render the line complete, it would be necessary to have branch Steamers to convey passengers and packages to the respective Presidencies; we cannot but regret that the good people in Calcutta should insist on sacrificing the communication altogether, unless their packages and themselves can be conveyed all the way; it would surely be madness in a traveller to refuse a seat in a conveyance, merely because it could relieve him from the necessity of walking only three-fourths of his journey. Such is the case with the Ditch Committee; they withhold their sanction to a measure which must greatly advantage the whole of India, because in the event of a new channel being used for the conveyance of passengers, books, small parcels, letters, &c. the Ditchers would be thrown into the back ground.

In considering the question of Steam Navigation, we do not wish to arbitrate between the interests of Bombay and Calcutta; the Journals of each Presidency will, as a matter of course, abuse each other, and fully set forth the superior advantages to be derived from the "comprehensive scheme," in comparison with the Anglo-Mediterranean, Suez, and Bombay one.

We do not pretend to be entirely disinterested on this subject; we have undertaken to advocate the interests of the Indian public, generally, and as regards the Steam question, those of Bombay in particular, at the same time, we have determined on looking sharply after our local interests.—*Ibid.*

OUR PAPER was in type before the Races were run last evening, but we will not allow ourselves to be forestalled in announcing the result of the best contested race of the season, viz. between the Moss-Trooper's "Borderer," and Mr Bacon's "Botanist." for the Delhi Purse.

For the first heat "The Borderer" took the lead and kept it at full speed, till within the distance; Ross evidently wide awake, made a rush a short distance from the winning post, and won cleverly. For the second heat "The Borderer" led to the mile, when both horses went stride for stride, till within the distance, when "The Borderer" managed to win the heat by half a length. In the third heat the unflinching bottom of "The Borderer" told; he was never headed, and won easily by nearly a length.

Ross rode the "Botanist" remarkably well, and deserves great credit.

Time, 1st heat, 4m. 2s.; 2nd heat, 4m. 4s.; 3rd heat, 4m. 25½s.—*Wednesday, Feb.* 8.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRITISH PEERAGE.

The House of Peers has, during the last session of Parliament, became a very prominent subject of observation to the people of Britain, and a still more prominent one to the people of Ireland. There are very few men in either island whose interests have not, in some way or other, been affected by the proceedings of that body; and it is naturally to be presumed that, in return for the condescension, the people will turn their attention to the constitution of the House of Peers, the method in which it has acquired its powers, and the way in which it uses them. Looking about, as is the way with journalists, for those subjects which are of chief interest to the world in general, we happen to pitch upon the British Peerage, and hope we will not be considered impertinent in making a few historical remarks on that illustrious body.

The British peers are a very ancient and very honourable body. They date their existence from the conquest of Britain by William of Normandy. William portioned off the lands which were in possession of the Saxons among his Norman followers, and thus constituted a body of men who were in every respect the superiors of the other inhabitants of the island. They had privileges and immunities which the unfortunate Saxons dared not think of touching. The influence of these on the habits of the country was great, but temporary in many things, although, as we now know too well, permanent in others. The Norman conquerors, and their peers or barons made a grand crusade, not only against the free privileges of the Saxons, but against their feelings and associations. The old county courts, of the proceedings in which we read accounts full of so much simplicity and independence of feeling, were industriously suppressed; the local magistracy, in whom the Saxons prided themselves so much, were only a few conquered barbarians, whose dearly-earned property was seized by their more chivalrous conquerors; and lastly, the language of the Saxons was forbidden to be used, and, among such persons as were considerable enough to be noticed, only lived by stealth, till it was found that to suppress a language was a vain task. There could not, by the way, be on the whole a better analogy between any portion of the history of the eleventh and of the nineteenth centuries than what is provided in the conduct of the peers to England in the earlier period, and of the peers to Ireland in the latter. In both cases they dictated to a conquered people, who were to be governed, not to their own advantage, but to that of their superiors, and whose feelings of course could not be consulted without a kind of dereliction of the right of the conquerors.

The habits established from long custom among the Saxon people outlived these attempts at innovation. The legal system of the early Saxons recovered its sway, with some amalgamation of the feudal system. The language could not be suppressed, and in the time of Chauncer and our own Barbour rose triumphantly above the less expressive Norman, deriving only from the contact a few peculiarities, which did not much improve it. But there is one institution forced on the people of Britain by the Norman conquerors (who, by the way, it is needless to tell our readers, influenced Scotland very nearly as much as they did England), which did not so easily give way, because it was the one which more nearly concerned the interests of the Normans personally—we mean the House of Peers. The conquerors seized the lands of the Saxons, and as they were nearly on a par with their chief in rank, they were allowed to keep them, forming in virtue of the influence they so possessed this great council. However the ancient Saxon laws and the ancient Saxon language might linger in the hearts of the people, and again assert their domination, the lands were things which the Norman warriors would not so easily allow to escape through their hands. It was a much more easy matter for an old law to be restored, or an old song to be recited again, than for a few old Saxon proprietors to recover the pieces of land which had been converted into a fair Norman lordship, and so the Norman barons continued to hold the power they possessed, and their children held it after them, in spite of innovation.

The House of Peers has every claim to the title "an ancient body." It is far older than the House of Commons. That body was a mere innovation on the rights of the conquerors. It dates its existence, at the utmost, no farther back than the year 1265, while the introduction of members for boroughs can hardly be traced further back than 1296. It is well known to every reader of British history that the Lower House originated from the circumstance that all the King's tenants or descendants of the Norman conquerors could not conveniently be summoned to Parliament, and that a choice had to be made among the more wealthy. Those who were summoned constituted the House of Peers, and were the ancestors of the present members of that House, with the exception of those who hold the peerages which their ancestors sought for, not in wars against the inhabitants of the country, but through the less dangerous warfare of court intrigue. Any one who will be at the trouble of looking over the names of the present peers will find that these names are not those of the ordinary inhabitants of Britain. They are in general Norman names, which bear in their sound the history of the manner in which the House of Peers came into existence. People are not in the habit of directing their minds to matters so familiar to them as the nomenclature of the peerage; but it so far affected the speculations of a philosophical foreigner (M. Thierry), who studied the history of this country, that he laboured to trace the distinction between the aristocratic and the popular party in this country back to the feelings engendered by the Norman conquest, conceiving the members of the former part to be in general the conquering aristocracy, and those of the latter the conquered democracy.

We believe that the age of a system has no connection whatever with its propriety, and that the antiquity of the House of Peers will neither make it good nor bad. Neither, if the public had the choice of the members of the House of Peers, do we consider that the manner in which that body came into existence would be a matter of any consequence. As that House, however, exists in entire independence of the popular wish, and is responsible to no one, the method of its original construction comes to be of some consequence, as giving us some hint of the purposes it was intended, or intended itself, to serve. These purposes, then, were neither more nor less than to establish a domination over the people of Britain, by putting vast powers into the hands of the chiefs who conquered the country. The privileges of the peers are characteristic of such an origin, and, even as they exist at the present day, are indicative of a determination on the part of one class of men to exercise very arbitrary privileges to the prejudice of others. It is the present privilege of a peer not to be arrestable for debt—this privilege had its origin in no legislative enactment; it merely came to be a custom from the practice of those Norman conquerors, who would consider it an act of very ludicrous folly to submit to imprisonment for a debt to one of those Saxons he had subdued. Another privilege of the Peers is the protection of a stricter libel law than that in ordinary practice—to say anything to the prejudice of a peer, whether it be true or false, is the offence elegantly termed *scandalum magnatum*, and is punishable with fine and imprisonment. To assault a peer or a peer's servant is a separate offence, punishable more severely than a similar assault on another description of person—extending the protection to the menial is a characteristic feature of aristocratic insolence. The peers possess other privileges of a more positive nature, which are not generally known. They had and still have the old exemption called benefit of clergy, by which "clerks" who could read and write were exempt from the punishment of death for certain crimes on the first offence. When extended to peers the privilege was very considerately not restricted to literary qualification; so that any peer, whether he can read and write or not, may now commit a first act of housebreaking or robbery with impunity. The privilege has now a ludicrous appearance. Peers are never in a situation in which they would benefit themselves by such crimes, but at one period of history the right to commit robbery without danger was a materially valuable privilege, and, being valuable, they seized it. The privilege of freedom from arrest is often of great service at this day; and lest it should be too common a blessing, the Lords have very frequently rejected temporary insolvent debtors' release bills. A Lord Mordington once had some difficulty in getting his privilege recognised. He was a person of notorious character in London, and was once seized by a bailiff who had accordingly to answer for a breach of privilege. The poor fellow stated that his Lordship "was so mean in his apparel, having a worn-out suit of clothes and a dirty shirt on his person, with but sixteen-pence-halfpenny in his pocket, that he could not suppose him to be a Peer" So may the eys of the vulgar be deceived by outward appearances.

We have just one general remark to make on this subject, on which we fear we have protracted our reflections to too great a length. The power of the Crown in this country rose under the scrutiny of the people—it is needless to tell any one tolerably well acquainted with history how jealously its progress was watched. The power of the Commons was not merely watched by the people—they gave it, and have regulated its use. The power of the Peers, however, rose stealthily during the struggles of the other parties. When the people and the Crown were opposed they took advantage of the confusion, and quietly possessed themselves of substantial privileges, which they have as quietly kept for the moment of use. Sometimes, indeed—for instance, at the commencement of the Long Parliament—they did assume an aspect of hostility, but they found they had not power enough to continue it, so they retreated and strengthened their privileges. In the last attempt which they made they were detected. In the year 1718 they tried to take advantage of the division in the country, and especially of the quarrel between the King and the Prince of Wales, to get an Act passed to limit the number of their own body. It passed their own House with one dissentient voice, but the nation was alarmed, and the Commons with some stretch of courage rejected the measure. It was attempted at too late a period; had it been tried a century earlier it might have succeeded, and we would have been under the dominion of some few hundred arbitrary monarchs.—*Morning Chronicle, Sept.* 7.

THE STOPPAGE OF THE SUPPLIES.

The power of stopping the supplies is commonly talked of as a resource peculiarly pertaining to the Commons, but is not this an error, and as all false reliances are dangerous, especially when we have to cope with a rash and unscrupulous adversary, may it not be as well to correct the misconception and to see what is really the fact? Is, then, the stoppage of the supplies an exclusive privilege of the Commons? What is there to prevent the Lords also from stopping the supplies, in order to overthrow a popular Administration. A tax cannot be raised without an Act of Parliament, and it is necessary to say that the consent of the Lords is as essential to an Act of Parliament as that of the Commons. The Lords, then, by refusing their consent to money bills, can stop the supplies. It may be answered they would be mad to do it; but mad they may be, and mad as they may be, they cannot be removed from the Legislature except to be confined in Bedlam.

The Lords have stopped legislation insanely enough, and with a fresh access of insanity they might stop the executive Government. By such an act they would destroy themselves, it is true, but self-destruction is the direct tendency of their whole policy.

In contemplating the possibility of fearful extremities, great reliance has been placed on the constitutional powers of the Commons in holding the purse; but this is a fallacy, a delusion, for the Commons cannot constitutionally fill the purse or draw upon it without the consent of the Lords. Of much value, then, is the boasted exclusive privilege of originating money bills, when the Lords can reject them. The Lords, it is true, cannot interfere with the estimates, but they can refuse their consent to the yearly appropriation-bill, which is necessary to give the effect of law to the grants of the Commons.

The power of withholding the supplies is the power of dissolving the Government—nay, the power of disorganizing society and giving it up to anarchy, and that tremendous power is possessed by two or three hundred irresponsible men, who can only be removed from authority by death or a mad-doctor. It is idle to answer that the Lords are not likely to do anything so insane; a couple of years ago it would have been argued that they could not possibly to anything so insane as their doings of last Session;—having committed so many rash acts beyond all expectation, what bounds of probability can be set to their suicidal follies? The greatest of all absurdities would be to calculate their actions according to the rules of reason and prudence. Having seen what they have done, and seeing the greater mischief they may still do, rushing on to the last extremity in their frantic career, and turning that very power against the Commons which has been relied upon as exclusively available for the defence of the Commons,—is not the reform of a house, so potent for ill and so disposed for ill, a measure of the most instant and urgent necessity?

The completion of the dead-lock would be this: let us suppose that upon the resignation of the Liberal Ministry the supplies would be refused to their successors by the Commons, and upon the King's restoring the popular Administration, the Lords, in their turn, stop the supplies! How would the determined opponents of organic change—the asserters of the inviolability of the irresponsible branch of the Legislature—submit themselves to this state of things?

If a factious majority of the House of Commons stop the supplies, the Crown has its resource in a dissolution, and an appeal to the country; but what Constitutional remedy is there for the stoppage of the supplies by a large factious majority of the irresponsible Lords? The only expedient is to *pack* the House by a large creation—a mere temporary shift, and so discreditable to the institution so overruled, that a reconstruction of the House would be necessary, to purge it both of the original disease and the palliative application of prerogative.—*Examiner, Oct.* 16.

THE BRITISH LEGION'S ANSWER TO ITS CALUMNIATORS.

Six weeks ago, according to the representations of the Tory prints, the British Legion in Spain was disorganized, broken in spirit destitute of discipline, and rapidly dwindling away from desertion. The Tory writers expatiated with delight on the difficulties with which General Evans had to contend, and described them as utterly overwhelming, as they undoubtedly would have been, had they not been met and surmounted by the energy and gallant spirit of the chief and his companions in arms; for never did troops suffer greater hardships and privations. What is the answer which the Legion gives to the representations of its broken and ruined state?—a victory. The troops described as wasted by all privations and hardships, dejected and disorganized, have proved themselves in the highest state of discipline and efficiency. The Tory prints have not much exaggerated the difficulties the Legion has encountered—they have argued that such difficulties were unsurmountable; what then do they think of the men who have conquered them, and beat the enemy to-boot? We will not say that such a triumph, under every species of disadvantage, is unparalleled—no, it is our pride to boast many parallels in the glorious pages of English history. Often and often in thin ranks, and sorry equipment, and half-starved bodies, British energies and British valour have shown their imperishable nature—have shown that they could survive in fullest perfection when all else was wanting, ay, and draw their sustenance, their inspiration, from the face of the enemy.

There is this quality in the elastic stuff of which our soldiers and sailors are made, that the more it is bowed by evils which courage and conduct cannot avert, the more vigorously it recoils against an enemy in the hour of battle.

Shakspeare's description of the English camp before the battle of Agincourt has often been a picture of the condition of our troops before victory.—

"The poor condemned English
Like sacrifices, by their watchful fires
Sit patiently, and inly ruminate
The morning's danger; and their gesture sad,
Investing lank-lean cheeks, and war worn coats,
Presenteth them unto the gazing moon
So many horrid ghosts. O now who will behold
The watchful captain of this ruin'd band,
Walking from watch to watch, from tent to tent,
Let him cry, Praise and glory on his head."

To the shame of faction and mean professional jealousy, the jeers upon the present occasion have not come from a foreign enemy—jeers only answered by shouts of victory—

"Do but behold yon poor and starved band,
And your fair show shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the shells and husks of men.
* * * * *
Yon island carrions, desperate of their bones,
Ill-favour'dly become the morning field."

But Tory insults have not blunted the edge of our countrymen's arms in Spain; and their swords have been so wielded that the foulest malice can breathe no tarnish on them.

Yet we hear friends and admirers of the conduct and gallantry displayed exclaim, that victory has been fruitless—that nothing tending to a good result has been done—that the position maintained is barren. Surely this is very inconsiderate language. By the occupation of St. Sebastian and Passages the Carlists are cut off from all succour by sea, and obliged to keep 7,000 of their best troops in the vicinity to prevent the advance of General Evans to Vittoria. If these 7,000 men were disposable, they would now be acting on the rear of Alaix, or obstructing Rodil in the organization of the new levies in Castile Indeed, but for the diversion effected by the Legion, it is probable that ere now the Carlists would have made their way to Madrid.

The fireside military critics have always been noted for an ardour which can tolerate no appearance of inactivity, or of a defensive posture. In their eyes, nothing seems done if the enemy be not forthwith pushed off the field and pursued with an immense slaughter. As Bruyere has said, "They who sit peaceably by their own fires in the midst "of their friends, and enjoy the goods of fortune in the "midst of a capital city, where there is no danger of their "lives and estates, are the men who generally breathe fire "and sword, are taken up with wars, and conflagrations, "and massacres; *and cannot bear without impatience two "armies being in the field and not meeting; or if in sight, "that they don't engage; or when engaged, that the fight "was not more bloody*,—scarce ten thousand killed on the "spot!"

Notwithstanding the strictures of forward spirits of this fire-side class, we believe that the plan of operations pursued by General Evans has had the effect of crippling the enemy's movements, and that, with efficient co-operation on the part of the Spanish forces, it will terminate in the ruin of the Carlists. Of course we do not pretend to any judgement in military matters, and in saying what we have said in the preceding sentence, we only repeat the opinion of officers of great experience and high distinction in their profession, and we may add, in the words of one veteran, who is the stanch friend of every just cause—but one whose judgment is too sound to be biassed by his wishes or his predilections—that the science and skill displayed by General Evans in the part he has taken in this war must be admired by all who are competent judges of strategics, and whose views are not warped by party prejudices. So much for his conduct, and as for his bravery in the field it is spoken of with enthusiasm by all who have served with him.

(*From a Military Correspondent.*)

Those who rejoice in the splendid spectacle of Auto de Fe's, and the uncompromising admirers of despotic rule, are bitterly annoyed at the ill success of the Carlists in the late general action near St. Sebastian, and finding the fact of the defeat and the severe loss of the Carlists cannot be denied, they labour to lessen the effect, by stating that there was no advantage gained, as the British Legion and the enemy continue in their original positions, and that, therefore, the result is of no consequence. In this view they differ widely from the rebel general, who thought it worth while to sacrifice 1,500 Navarrese troops in the vain hope of carrying these lines. The moral consequences of this terrific slaughter of his officers and men must no doubt be great, carrying, as it will do, mourning into every family in the province. I would ask those who say the "result is of no consequence," what they would have said had General Evans been defeated, and obliged to give up the tract of country and sea-coast he was ordered to maintain. To be sure, in the estimation of one *most enlightened* officer, the six miles of country between St. Sebastian and Passages is of no value, as it is *unfavourable to the nourishment of rabbits*; other *wise* persons, in the spirit of detraction, assert that the British deserve little credit, as they greatly outnumbered their assailants. If such is the fact, is it *not the highest praise they can bestow* on the ability of the leader?—what more can any general desire than to be stronger than his enemy on the field of battle? Guibelalde, with 8,000 or 10,000 men, had the option of the ground, extending six miles east and west, yet Evans* (according to the statement) brought more combatants to the contested spot than his adversary; thus these detractors, without intending it, have placed him in his proper position, and every candid military man (who understands anything of his business) must allow that he has proved in this instance, and in the whole of his career, that he possesses military talents of a very high order.—*Ibid.*

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Yesterday a quarterly General Court of the Proprietors of India Stock was held at the India-house, pursuant to the terms of the charter. The Court was made special for the purpose of confirming a bye-law regulating the custody of the company's seal.

Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart., in the chair.

The Chairman acquainted the Court that certain papers had been presented to parliament since the last general Court, the titles of which were read. They related to compensations granted to the servants of the company, to the expenses of the ecclesiastical establishments in the presidencies, and to the expenses of the colleges at Addiscombe and Hayleybury, the number of students in them during the last year, &c.

The Chairman stated that the Court was made special to confirm a bye-law relating to the custody of the company's seal. It provided that in the absence of the chairman, or deputy chairman, the custody might be delegated to the secretary, or to the examiner of the East India correspondence.

Mr. Weeding thought it would be better that a member of the Court of Directors should have the custody of the company's seal in the absence of the chairman, or deputy chairman.

The Chairman, in reply to a question from Mr. Fielder said, that the seal was never affixed to any document, unless by order of the Court of Directors; there was, therefore, no necessity for an alteration of the bye-law, which adhered to the practice which had been adopted for a series of years past.

Mr. Weeding persevered in the expression of the opinion that the custody of the seal ought not to be left with any servant of the company, and requested to know from their legal adviser if the fraudulent affixing the seal to an East India bond would make it a legal document?

After a discussion of some length, in which Mr. Fielder, Sir Charles Forbes, Mr. Marryat, and others took part, the bye-law, as agreed to at the last general Court, was confirmed.

THE TAX UPON IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

Mr. Poynder said he had to give notice of a motion for discussion at the General Court, relative to the tax upon idolatry in India. His notice of motion was to the following effect:—

"That adverting to the dispatch of the Court of Directors, dated the 20th of February, 1833, having for its object the withdrawal of the encouragement afforded by Great Britain to the idolatrous worship of India, and also the relinquishment of the revenue hitherto derived from such source, which object does not yet appear to have been accomplished, this Court deems it necessary to recommend to the Court of Directors to adopt such further measures upon the subject as in their judgment may appear to be most expedient."

The hon. proprietor thought that as this subject required grave discussion, and as it was one affecting the interests and happiness of millions, the Court of Directors ought to grant him special court for the discussion of this important subject. He was aware of the contents of the dispatch alluded to, which was one of the most important and valuable description that had ever been drawn up. In order to give the proprietors information as to the polluted source from which the reveune was drawn, and not to take them by surprise, he should move that the dispatch referred to be printed for their use.

In answer to a question from Mr. Fielder.

The Chairman said (as we understood him) that this document had been laid before the proprietors already.

After some discussion, the motion for printing the despatch was withdrawn.

The Chairman, in reference to the resolution of the last Court for replacing Mr. Shepherd in the proprietors' room, stated that that gentleman had declined accepting office, and that another party had been appointed to fill up the situation. Several of the proprietors spoke in high terms of Mr. Shepherd's attention, and Sir Charles Forbes read the correspondence between the Board and Mr. Shepherd, from which he (Sir Charles Forbes) inferred that the refusal of the latter again to enter upon his duties was in consequence of the directors having placed Mr. Shepherd's juniors in point of age above him.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

Mr. Fielder asked whether the petitions adopted by that Court, requesting the equalisation of the sugar duties had been presented to parliament?

The Chairman replied that Lord William Bentinck had presented the petitions referred to, and he read an extract from the votes of parliament to that effect.

Mr. Weeding asked if any communication had taken place between the directors and Sir John Cam Hobhouse for carrying the object of the petition into effect, allowing admission of all sugars from India at the reduced duty?

The Chairman said that he had had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the President of the Board of Control, upon the subject, and should he continue to hold a seat in the direction, he would press the subject upon the attention of ministers.

In reply to a question from Mr. Fielder.

The Chairman stated that the appointment of professors to the colleges had been filled up conditionally until the question was decided as to their abolition. He also stated, in answer to some observations of Mr. Weeding, that all bills affecting the rights of the company, or the good government of India, introduced into parliament, would be laid before the Court of Proprietors. By the bye-laws the directors were compelled to do this. The Insolvent Act was a continuation of the former bill, and he concurred with the honourable proprietor that the bill establishing admiralty jurisdiction in India would be beneficial.

COMMUNICATION BY STEAM NAVIGATION WITH INDIA.

Sir Charles Forbes said the subject of steam communication with India had excited a great deal of discussion in the public papers, and the Court of Directors had been taken to task for not having done what it was considered they ought to have done to promote the experiment. He was opposed to any measures for laying upon the natives of India any part of the expense of such an experiment, and he hoped nothing would induce the Court of Directors to do so. The natives of India had already placed upon them the burthen of providing for the dividends to the proprietors, and if the merchants of London, Liverpool, and other places were anxious for a steam communication with India, either by the Euphrates—the plan of which was all moonshine—or by the Red Sea, let them, as well as the merchants in India, bear the expenses, and not saddle the natives of India with them. It was of great importance that the public mind should be disabused as to the feelings of the directors upon this subject. He understood that the authorities in India persisted in supporting the scheme, whether the directors liked it or not, and that the government of Bombay were acting contrary to the Court's orders upon the subject.

The Chairman.—No.

Sir C. Forbes said he was happy to hear it; but still, when they saw the Hugh Lindsay performing voyages in the Red Sea, he wished to know who paid the expenses? He would ask if it was the intention of the Court to persevere in any attempts to promote a communication by steam to India? He protested against placing the expenses upon the natives of India, and thought that it ought to be borne between the two countries.

Mr. Weeding concurred in the concluding remarks of the honourable baronet, that the expenses should be borne by the two countries; at least he understood him to say so. The interests of both countries would be promoted by the establishment of steam navigation. The Hugh Lindsay had proved of the greatest benefit to the trade between the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and in other directions. The trade of this country was fast superseding that of Russia and Persia; steam navigation would bring India nearer to England, and the manufacturer, the artisan, and others, would be benefitted by the intercourse. Civilisation would be extended throughout India, and he hoped that no delay would be shown in getting up a volunteer association, if necessary, to accomplish this object. He thought the East India Company ought not to be niggard of the means at their disposal to promote such an object. It was known that the Brazil packet did not pay, but still it was kept up for the benefit of trade. He had been asked to become a shareholder in a joint stock steam company, to promote steam navigation to India. Should it be said that the brightest gem in the British crown ought to be left without the advantages which steam navigation would give to India as well as this country? He entreated the Court of Directors to come to a speedy conclusion on the subject with his Majesty's government upon national grounds.

Mr. Fielder hoped that, while the exchanges were in their present state, his Majesty's government would not do any thing which would tend further to tax the natives of India.

Sir Charles Forbes said he should move for returns on a future day of the amounts expended by the company in such schemes.

Mr. Fielder asked whether the papers which had been moved for relative to cotton would be before the proprietors by the next court?

The Chairman said the information was in course of being collected, and he hoped that by the next court they would be laid on the table.

Sir Charles Forbes again adverted to the subject of steam navigation, and pressed the Chairman for a reply as to the intentions of the Court of Directors.

The Chairman said he was not prepared to give an opinion upon the subject. It was one of great difficulty. The hon. baronet had asked what were the feelings of the

* He had not 4,000 men disposable on that day, his *whole* force amounting to 6,000 men He had to occupy the two fortresses, several fortified heights, and maintain his communications.

ourt of Directors upon the subject. He believed not ne of them could give a satisfactory answer upon that point. If the Court of Directors were convinced that steam navigation was necessary, and that its use would be advantageous, it would be their duty to promote it; if, however, they should not consider it beneficial, it would be their duty to repudiate any plan to promote steam navigation to India. He gave no opinion upon the subject. When it came before them regularly, it would receive anxious consideration, and the result would be laid before the Court of proprietors.

The Chairman, in reply to a question from Mr. Weedg stated that a catalogue of the company's library was the course of preparation, and that Professor Wilson ad been appointed in the place of the late librarian.

ST. HELENA.

Mr. Weeding complained of the amount of compensaon given by his Majesty's government to the civil and ilitary officers of St. Helena, which he described as wholly adequate. He strongly urged the necessity of the Court Directors taking some steps to obtain a higher comensation for the parties he had named.

The Chairman assured the hon. proprietor that the comensation was not so niggard as he supposed. At the same me, however, the civil servants had been hardly dealt ith. The place having been given up to the Crown, the ourt of Directors could not interfere.

Mr. Weeding thought that government ought to be call upon to compensate the officers for prospective losses. e thought a regiment might be formed of the military rvants, and with respect to the civil service, it would re ire only 200*l.* per annum to make up pensions to the ount of two-thirds of their salaries, and thus justice uld be done to them.

THE INDIAN NAVY.

Sir Charles Forbes said he had to ask a question of me importance. A rumour had been circulated that was the intention of the Court of Directors to put down e Indian navy. He wished the Court of Directors to ate that there was no intention of the kind. The duties the navy would bear comparison with his Majesty's ips. They were exceedingly useful in carrying on trade, d he wished the Court had the power to restrict freights ing given to government vessels He had observed by e of the papers that his Majesty's ship Winchester had ne down the Malabar coast to collect treasure, upon hich the captain would receive 1½ per cent. The Indian vy would only receive ½ per cent. for the same service.

The Chairman replied that there was no intention whater on the part of the Court of Directors to put down e Indian navy. He would state, however, that some anges would be made in its management. It was the tention of the Court of Directors to maintain the Indian vy.

Sir C. Forbes said that he had to give notice of a mo n for next Court upon an important subject. He should ove for information relative to the trial, conviction, and ecution of Shumsoodeen Khan Nawaub of Ferooze por, and the confication of his property.

The Court, at about three o'clock, adjourned.—*Standrd, Sept.* 29.

INDIA AND ENGLAND—POLITICS OF STEAM NAVIGATION.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL.—The question of steam mmunication with India, has now assumed a position which eems to call for an early decision. Petitions to Parliaent, numerously signed, have recently arrived from the arious presidencies, accompanied by memorials to the Court of Directors and board of commissioners for the ffairs of India. Parliament being prorogued, the petitions not of course be presented for several months; there , consequently, abundant time for the consideration and ettlement of the subject, without reference to any parliamentary proceeding, and if this can be effected, it would eem the most desirable course. The general authority f Parliament over the government of India must ever be aintained; but the number of Indian questions which it necessary to submit to that tribunal is small, and none hould be so submitted without absolute necessity. At o time has Parliament evinced any warm interest in Indian affairs; the most trivial domestic question has always een regarded as more important than one involving the nterest of millions, if those millions were only natives of ndia. This is extraordinary; for the excursive philanhropy of the English people has frequently taken very weeping flights. The cause of the Negroes in the Western colonies excited a sensation which no domestic question ever raised. Men of the most conflicting opinions, n other points, were here united, and all home-interests were entirely forgotten. The people of India are, in every espect, a race far superior to the Negroes, and their claims pon our sympathies are at least equal; yet they have itherto met them not, either in the British Parliament or mong the British people. This is a complaint of old tanding, but never could be urged with so much reason s now. Formerly, there were a few members in the House of Commons well-informed upon the interests of ndia, and well-disposed to promote them: at present, not single East India Director nor any active advocate of he East India interest, has a seat in that assembly. Far better, therefore, would it be, to be prepared with a matured plan before the meeting of Parliamant, than to leave he matter to the chance of the session, and thus run the sk of interference, which we can scarcely expect to be eneficial, and which may be positively mischievous. * * * India requires a rapid and steady mode of communication with this country. Let it be conceded to her bout delay, and placed on the most efficient footing; ut let it be carried into effect by those to whom the duty ore especially belongs—by the East India Company. his plan will be liable to none of the objections which against all private associations, however respectable e members composing them. The East India Company, long before it relinquished commerce, had ceased to a mere association of traders, anxious only to increase eir profits. They had become the rulers of one of the blest empires upon the face of the earth, and their views d risen with their position. Now that they are altogeer unembarrassed with the details of trade, they are abled to exercise the powers of government with a single ference to the welfare of the great community over which ey rule. In their hands there could be no question as the fulfilment of the pledges held out to the public. hey would effect the communication in the best manner r they would have no temptation to do otherwise. In eir hands too, there could be no doubt as to the permaency of the communication. Having undertaken it without any view to profit, they would not be disappointed if produced none. Once established, it would, therefore, e continued, and the only change to be looked for would e progressive improvement. If, therefore, those who esire the communication, desire also that it should be ell performed, permanent and progressive with the rogress of science and the advancement of Indian comerce and civilization, the East India Company effords best instrument for accomplishing their purpose. The ep interest which prevails in India as well as in Enand, with regard to the establishment of a regular steammmunication between the two countries the conflict g plans to which that interest has given birth,—afford a ing opportunity to the governors of our eastern empire r taking upon themselves the execution of a measure remmended alike by its commercial, political, and moral dvantages.

TIMES,—OCT. 22.

We have received the Paris papers of Thursday, with tters of the same date from our correspondent here, and also the agent of the Cabinet of Vienna at Madrid, have quitted their respective posts, the partisans of the present Spanish political system will scarcely be able to gain ground in Austria. The agent of Don Carlos in Vienna, who acts in concert with the Chevalier de Montenegro, formerly secretary to M. Campuzano, displays extraordinary activity at present."

The *Bavarian National Gazette* gives the following from Athens, dated September 19th:—"On the evening of the 14th the drums beat to arms, the shops were all shut, and the alarm of the inhabitants was increased by a shot being fired in one of the principal streets. Fortunately it proved to be nothing more than a quarrel between some German soldiers and some Greeks in civil employments, who had met at a house of public entertainment. They came to blows, and the Greek gendarmes hastened to take part in the fight, drawing their swords and falling upon a patrol of Bavarians, who returned the attack with their bayonets. Several soldiers were wounded, and one gendarme was killed. The garrison was soon under arms, and cannon were brought up, which at once put a stop to the contest. The crowd, however, threw stones at the soldiers, and the officers had great difficulty in restraining their men from taking vengeance."—*Morning Chronicle, October* 22.

SPAIN.

DURANGO, OCT. 11.—In my last I promised to send an accurate account of how the Carlist and Christino troops were distributed, as also their numbers, position, &c.; but as I now find my task more difficult than I at first anticipated, I must defer the statement for a few days. This difficulty is partly owing to the troops of the belligerents being dispersed in all directions, and, therefore, constantly changing their positions. Villareal, as if to prove his total disregard and contempt for the plans and movements of the Christino Generals, has but few troops with him; the greater part of his forces are employed in observing and attacking the two foreign legions. As yet I have not been able to ascertain the plans now proposed by the Carlist Councils, but I have reason to believe that their ultimate views are the same as when the first expedition under Gomez entered the Asturias. It is for this purpose that the division under Sanz has just crossed the Ebro; or, to put it in a clearer light, it may be said he is there for three different purposes—first, to counteract the bad feelings caused by Gomez having quitted that province (contrary to his most positive orders); secondly, to protect the inhabitants from the rage and vengeance of the Christinos for having so liberally protected and aided that General; and thirdly, to fulfil the original orders given to Gomez, which were, to arm and organize an army in the Asturias and Galicia, by which means he would have threatened the left flank of the Christino army, made their communication with the sea very difficult, and also be enabled to co-operate in a combined movement with Villareal and Maroto: such were, I believe, the intentions of Villareal when he first sent the expedition under Gomez. His plans are now defeated for a short time, but in the present situation of affairs we may daily expect to hear of some good results from the numerous diversions made by the Carlists in Catalonia, Andalusia, Valencia, the Asturias, &c.; for the Queen's Generals have no plans; they are divided and distracted in their opinions, and there is no doubt that a military genius, such as Zumalacarreguy, might, by one decisive blow, paralyze these Generals, and, by a simultaneous movement on Madrid, establish Don Carlos triumphant within a few weeks.

Lord Ranelagh, who has been here some days, and has had several interviews with the King and M. Erro, has just given me the following important piece of information. In a conversation that his Lordship had with the Minister upon the Durango decree, M. Erro promised that any officer or soldier taken in action wearing the English cockade would be treated as a prisoner of war, and not be liable to be shot, according to that decree, His Majesty justly appreciating the difference between the men who are acting under the orders of the King of England, and those who are serving merely for mercenary purposes. His Lordship also informs me that Don Carlos, and all those about him, speak of the English nation in the highest terms of effection, and seem perfectly aware that the unjust policy now adopted towards the country must eventually be condemned by public opinion in England. The King's officers and men now employed against the Carlists ought to think highly of the kind feelings thus shown them, for what right have the officers of Marines, who, to all intents and purposes are now acting as a land force, to expect quarter when employed against a power with whom England has not even declared war? But this is a subject that I do not like to write upon. England will some day see her error, and blush to think of the part she has been playing.

The latest news we have of Gomez is that which came *via* Bayonne, which says that he was at Cordova in Andalusia.

The Asturian expedition, under Pablo Sanz, continues its march without opposition; the last accounts mention that he had taken the line of the sea coast, and when last heard of, was at Torre de la Vega, but this is not official. It is said here that the people of Pampeluna have addressed bitter complaints to the authorities respecting the manner money and contributions are extorted from them by the French Legion. In Guipuscoa there are repeated skirmishes with the outposts in the neighbourhood of St. Sebastian, but Evans, with his main force, remains peaceably at that town, fortifying the heights of Passages. Villareal has his head-quarters at Salinas.

Don Carlos and his Court are here.—*Times, Oct.* 22.

SWITZERLAND.

The most recent accounts from Switzerland, are dated 16th instant. It would be yet impossible to state with any certainty what will be the issue of the new Diet. Our correspondent however, who is a prudent and well-informed man, writes to us, to the following effect:—

"The Diet opens to-morrow; the deputies arrive in succession, furnished with more or less comprehensive instructions; but which will enable them to come to a decision compatible with national honour. The greatest difficulty to be solved is this, 'Shall the resolution of the Diet relative to the communication of the documents of the affair of Conseil be maintained?' There is every probability of the question being decided in the affirmative; these documents will only be accompanied by a letter declaring that the decision taken by the Diet, in the case of that individual, contained nothing injurious to the French Government.

"On the very same day *la Pair* contended that the dissidence between the canton of Vaud and the other cantons, respecting the *conclusum*, was a sufficient grievance to ground a contingent intervention, that canton, conscious of its error, came back to its former decision. On the 14th the grand council discussed whether it was advisable or not to persist in its resolution of the 28th September, by which the Canton of Vaud refused to submit to the *conclusum* of the 23d of August, respecting foreign refugees. The majority of the committee proposed to annul what had been previously decided, protesting, at the same time, against the measure of the Diet, as a violation of the federal compact, and that it Vaud offered the sacrifice of its opinion on the altar of the country, it was in consideration of the dangers with which the confederacy was menaced. M. Druey, who enjoys a deserved influence in the assembly, opposed the proposition; but his arguments had this time no weight, for the result of the ballot gave 119 votes in favour of the motion of the committee, and only 20 against it."—*Courrier Français.*

The critical state of Spain had for the moment superseded the Swiss question in the consideration of the Parisian press. The very gloomy intelligence from Madrid of the 13th inst. which we yesterday published, the successes and the alleged excesses of Gomez, the dissensions which had arisen among the Ultra-Liberals, the now proved incapacity of the Spanish Government to manage the affairs of the country, and the conduct of France in her quality of member of the quadruple alliance, occupy almost exclusively the journals before us. In the *Courrier Français* only do we find any reference to the dispute with Switzerland worth adverting to, and that only goes to confirm our repeatedly expressed opinion that the matter would be amicably arranged.

The *Moniteur* contains the following telegraphic despatch, dated Bayonne, October 13th, half-past 6 p. m.:—"The French Ambassador arrived at Madrid at noon "on the 4th. They write from Seville on the 5th, that "Captain-General Espinosa has fallen back on that "place, to unite himself with the Cadiz division that arrived at Lebreja on the 4th. He has divided the town "into quarters to promote its defence. Quiroga also has "fallen back upon Grenada, where similar arrangements "have been made, as well as at Almeira and Malaga." (Interrupted by nightfall.)

An article from Toulon, dated the 15th inst., betrays the indecision, and perhaps the embarrassment, of the new Ministry of France in respect of Algiers. It is only two days since we found announced the arrival in Toulon of General Damremont on his way to Africa, to take the command of the army, should Marshal Clausel from any cause or motive resign it. The article before us states that the Duke de Mortemart had arrived in Toulon with precisely similar powers, that the expedition against Constantine was to proceed, and that the command of it would be given to General D'Erlon.

The *Augsburg Gazette* and other journals contain further particulars of the attempt made on the night of the 28th of September to rob the Bank of Naples by a gang of thieves. This incident elicited a declaration exceedingly favourable to Neapolitan credit—namely, that at the moment when the criminal idea of which we speak was entertained there were in the Bank of Naples no less than 28,000,000 of ducats in gold, and 5,000,000 in piasters.

FRANCE.

The Ministerial evening journal has the following telegraphic dispatch, dated Bayonne, October 18, half-past six P. M.:—"The French Ambassador arrived at Madrid at noon on the 14th. They write from Seville, on the 5th, that Captain-General Espinosa has fallen back on that place to unite himself with the Cadiz division that arrived at Lebreja on the 4th. He has divided the town into quarters to promote its defence. Quiroga also has fallen back upon Granada, where similar arrangements have been made, as well as at Almeira and Malaga." [Interrupted by nightfall.]

The Spanish Consul at Marseilles has given notice, that henceforth all passports and visas of passports will be refused to such Spaniards as have not taken the oath to the Constitution of 1812.

A Toulon letter of the 15th inst. says:—"General the Duke de Mortemart arrived here yesterday, and will embark to-morrow for Africa in the Phare steam-vessel, which will also carry out a number of officers to rejoin their regiments. The Montebello is on the point of departure, having taken in provisions for six months. It is believed that she is bound for the Tagus." It will be recollected that a rumour recently prevailed that Marshal Clausel was to be superseded by the Duke de Mortemart.—*Galignani.*

The *Messager* states that a commercial letter from St. Petersburg, of the 8th instant, mentions a conspiracy that was discovered a little before the Emperor's late journey, in which a number of Lithuanian and other nobles, of shattered fortunes, were implicated. This conspiracy, it is added, had ramifications even in Old Russia, and great dissatisfaction with the Government was expressed at Moscow. The object of the Emperor's journey was to divert public opinion, and impress by his presence a *salutary terror* on the malcontents. Two persons, since the departure of Nicholas, have been carried off by night, and transported to Siberia."

An assemblage of 150 men and 200 women, armed with pickaxes, spades, forks, staves, and other weapons, took place on the 11th instant, in the commune of La Chapelle des Marias, near Nantes, in order to prevent the company of Bray from proceeding in draining the marsh called de la Boulay. The local authorities were obliged to call out the armed force. Three women and one man, who were most violent, were arrested. The populace made an attempt at rescue, but failed.

The *Garde National* of Marseilles has the following:—"The Francois I. has arrived here from Naples, bringing news to the 3d. It is certain that the cholera has made its appearance in La Pouille, Manfredonia, Barletta, and other places. There has been one case at Naples. The alarm has become general, business was suspended, and numerous emigrations had taken place. A letter from a respectable house states that a band of miscreants, taking advantage of the panic, had made an attempt to plunder the Bank, but had been repelled by the armed force." The following extract of a letter from Naples, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, gives details of the attack on the Bank:—"In the night of September 28th, an attempt was made to rob our Bank, in which there are at this moment deposited twenty-eight millions of ducats in gold, and five millions in piastres. The vast mass of buildings, of which the Bank forms part, comprise the offices of the different Ministers, the Exchange, the Prefecture, the Police, and other public establishments. One or two men concealed themselves in one of the court-yards in which there are no sentinels. By means of false keys, crow-bars, and other instruments, they succeeded in opening the gates to 15 or 16 of their confederates, one of whom was a clerk, and reached the vaults in which the specie was deposited. The next day, being Thursday, when the Bank is always shut, gave the robbers hopes that they might remain conceled till night and then make their escape with their booty. But the police had received information of their proceedings by one of their accomplices; all the issues were guarded by strong detachments of soldiers; gendarmes and police officers stole quietly along the corridors, and fell unexpectedly upon the thieves at the moment they were forcing the last door. Five only were, nevertheless, taken, the rest having effected their escape by a passage which was left unguarded.—P. S. It has since been discovered that the thieves intended to set fire to the surrounding buildings, as a mass of combustibles has been found. They were well provided with weapons of defence, and the first of the police officers who laid hands on them were blinded by dust thrown into their eyes. A conflict ensued, during which it was that the greater part of the robbers escaped. The plot was well laid. The accomplice, who belonged to the Bank, had obtained leave to sleep within the establishment, under the pretence that he was liable to be arrested for debt if he went out before sun-set."

The *Augsburg Gazette* gives the following extract of a letter of the 10th instant, from Vienna:—The Chevalier de Noeli, the Spanish Chargè d'Affaires, accredited to our Court in the name of Queen Isabella, received his passports the day before yesterday, and has quitted Vienna for Paris. All diplomatic relations between the Imperial Court and the Cabinet of Madrid have consequently ceased. We are awaiting with much anxiety the solution of the Spanish question, which so completely engrosses public attention here that the recent note of the French Government to the Swiss Directory has passed almost unnoticed. Now that the agent of the Spanish Government

"The instructions of the canton of Schaffhausen to its deputation in the Diet, authorise it 'to participate in every measure calculated to secure the honour, independence and dignity of Switzerland. Secondly, to proceed to a second investigation of the affair of Conseil.' Should it discover no error therein, it will reject the required satisfaction, and explain to France that Switzerland only acted with a view to defend itself, and was in no respect actuated by hostile intentions towards France. If, contrary to all expectation, the report is found to be erroneous, it must be *bona fide* and solemnly acknowledged."—*Nouvelliste Vaudois.*

"The committee of the Federal Military Society, which is composed of upwards of 1,000 members, all Swiss officers, has held a consultation to know was it expedient to call together a meeting of the society before the assembly of the extraordinary Diet? It was agreed that the convocation could not take place before the 17th October, on account of the shortness of the notice, but that the Military Society should be invited to give its opinion on what was best to be done, in the interest of the country, the moment the Diet had made known its intentions."—*Ibid.*

"The *Eidgenosse* announces that 'M. Nicodeme Spichtig, of Unterwalden, has lately gone through the cantons of Schwytz and Uri, to try and get up a new league of Saarnen, which at this moment would meet with the support of all the powers, including the French Government, who seem anxious for the restoration of the aristocratical influence in Switzerland.'"

"M. Spichtig's proposition was well received at Schwytz the canton of Uri shewed itself more circumspect, and finally in Underwalden the honourable Landammam found censors and contradictors even among the authorities of the canton."

"Since France has adopted hostile measures against Switzerland, the commercial intercourse betweeen the latter country and Germany has become most active. Several of the German cantons have even recommended the accession of the Helvetic confederacy to the union of German cantons."—*Gazette de Lauzaune.*—*Times, Oct* 22.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A letter from Bucharest, of the 26th ult. gives the following interesting details of the evacuation of the fortress of Silistria by the Russians:—

"Orders having arrived for the final and positive evacuation of the fortress of Silistria, the Russian Commandant Olenitz caused the necessary preparations to be made. The embarkation of the effects and hospital stores was carried on with renewed activity; and on the 11th inst. the Pasha Seyd, Pasha of Rutschuk, announced his intention of entering to take possession on the morning of that day. Accordingly, about 1 o'clock, the Pasha landed, having come down the Danube. He was received by the staff of the Russian Commandant Olenitz and Colonel Baer, and proceeded up the town, where a house, miserable enough, had been prepared for him. That evening he dined with Colonel Olenitz, and the 12th, the following day, a review of the Russian troops remaining in garrison took place there, to the number of about 2,000. After the review, they commenced their embarcation for the opposite side of the Danube. The embarcation lasted the remainder of that day and a part of the 13th. Mean time the Cossacks, about 500 strong, had been drawn in from the lines, and took up the position on the outskirts of the town, to carry into effect the sanatory precautions which have been adopted by the Russians to prevent contact with those beyond the lines. These Cossacks were the last embarked, and upon their quitting, Colonel Olenitz formally presented the three keys of the fortress to the Pasha, and the necessary papers were then signed and exchanged. The Russian troops performed the quarantine at Calarash, and will move on thence by Toxana and Jassy to Bessarabia.

"Thus has the much-talked-of *avant poste* of the Russians been at length evacuated, after many difficulties and much severe opposition, which have, however, given way before the firmness of those opposed to Russia and its designs. It was with much pleasure that I perceived the British and French agents in the principalities on the beach at Silistria, waiting the arrival of the Pasha, and I remarked the look of pleasure the Pasha gave on learning who they were. Their presence did not apparently confer an equal pleasure to the Russians, whose civility on the occasion seemed forced. Messrs. Colquhoun and Meimaut, the agents above alluded to, waited afterwards on the Pasha, and offered him their warm congratulations on the occasion. The present holders of the fortress will have much to do to make the place habitable. The town has been reduced to a wretched state, and wears a most desolate appearance. Every thing that could be carried off has been transported either to Ismail or to the opposite side of the river, where they have been sold by auction. The barracks are sadly dilapidated, and the houses occupied by the officers will need much to be done to them before even the troops can occupy them.

"The fortress is at present garrisoned by a detachment of Turkish soldiers from Rutschuk. We are now looking forward with anxiety and impatience to the moment when these principalities will also be quit of their troublesome guests. Their absence will have a moral effect upon the country, which cannot but prove beneficial to it, for even the wily intrigues of Russian agents here will lose much of their effect when not backed by a show of military force."—*Times, Oct.* 19.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

The first meeting of the session of the society for 1835-6 was held on Monday at the society's rooms in St. Martin's place, Trafalgar-square, Mr. Newell Cannop, the treasurer, in the chair. The attendance of persons of distinction, ecclesiastical and lay, was numerous, considering the period of the year.

The report of the society exhibited matter for much congratulation as regarded the past, present, and future. Since its institution, to 1818, the society had expended 199,405*l.*, and been thus instrumental in building, enlarging, or increasing the accommodation of 1,260 churches or chapels, and in providing 313,550 sittings, of which 233,925 were free and unappropriated. As the society advanced in years the demands upon its funds multiplied, being during the two last years, each ending in March, 38,588*l.*, a sum which then left their means almost exhausted, but during the recess they had received 2,000*l.* in donations, 2,904*l.* of which was the munificent gift of Mr. George Davenport. They were now beginning to find encouragement and co-operation in the provinces, though they could not but regret that it had not been more general. A district committee of the society had been formed at Cambridge, from which 470*l.* had already been received in subscriptions and donations. The Durham Diocesan Society had for six years transmitted to the parent society one fourth of its receipts. A diocesan society had also been established at Worcester, and also an association for the districts comprehending Boroughbridge and Ripon. His Majesty had been graciously pleased to issue a King's letter, under the authority of which collections were now being made throughout England and Wales, which it was hoped would be successful. The report concluded by expressing the earnest hope of the committee "that, under the blessing of God, the society would be enabled to carry on and extend its beneficial operations, and thus to afford to their Christian brethren continually encreasing opportunities of worshipping their God and Saviour according to the apostolical ritual of the church of England."

Grants of various amounts were then ordered, as fol-

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lows :—Towards rebuilding the church at Kilgarrow, county of Pembroke ; enlarging a chapel at Lower Gornell, Staffordshire ; repairing, and encreasing accommodation at Bradford, Yorkshire ; enlarging the Church at Kettering, in Norfolk ; enlarging the church at Calbourne, Isle of Wight ; enlarging the church at Havering-atte-Bower, Essex ; rebuilding the tower and reseating the church at Kimpton, Southampton ; building a gallery at the church of West Halton, Lincolnshire ; rebuilding a church at Cheadle, Staffordshire ; building a chapel at Borrowbridge Somersetshire ; building a chapel at Barton, near Glocester ; enlarging the church at Mundesley Norfolk ;building a chapel at Staley-bridge, Yorkshire ; building a church at Newton, parish of Mottram, Cheshire.

The works and repairs at various churches and chapels having been completed according to the specifications and plans, and having been approved of, the grants voted amounting to 2,500*l.*, were ordered to be paid to the contractors.

The ordinary business was then transacted, and thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned.—*Times, Oct.* 19.

LOSS OF THE RED ROVER STEAM BOAT.

On Monday morning, during the fog, two of the Margate steamers, the Magnet and the Red Rover, came in contact near the Nore with such violence, that the bows of the latter vessel were stove in, and she sank within five minutes of the time the two vessels struck ; though we are happy to add that, so far as is yet known, all the passengers escaped. The following particulars of the accident have been furnished us by one of the passengers on board the Magnet :—

The Magnet left Margate on Monday morning at 9 o'clock ; but the fog was so thick that it was impossible to see many yards beyond the bowsprit. At the Reculvers the Magnet got on shore, and was detained there two hours until she was floated by the returning tide. When near the Nore, the Red Rover packet, from London to Herne Bay and Margate, was seen approaching, not many yards ahead ; and, in the confusion of the moment, the signals of the two vessels, it appears, were misunderstood, and, though the speed was slackened as quickly as possible, the Magnet struck the Red Rover in the bows with such force as to stave them in, and she instantly began to sink. The screams of the passengers were most terrific, and the greatest exertions were made by the captains and crews of both vessels to save them. The Red Rover fortunately remained close to the Magnet, and the passengers were enabled to jump from one boat to the other ; and it is believed that all on board in this manner effected their escape. The head of the Red Rover in the mean time gradually sank until the water reached the deck, and then the vessel righted, and went down perpendicularly, not leaving a vestige in sight. The water was very smooth at the time, and the beautiful packet sank without leaving so much as a bubble on the surface. It was an awe-striking scene ; and several of the sailors shed tears on seeing the noble ship gradually disappear. The boxes of the passengers were floating about in all directions, but the boats of the two packets succeeded in saving most of them. The number of passengers on board the Red Rover was about 30, whilst on board the Magnet there were upwards of 300.

The Magnet received considerable damage from the collision, and instantly put into Sheerness, as it was impossible to proceed to London without repairs. All the passengers landed at Sheerness ; and, as there were no means of conveyance from that place, they were obliged to remain there all night. None of the Margate vessels on Monday, we understand, were enabled to reach their destination, and they were out all night. The City of Canterbury, Margate steamer, was on shore at the Nayland on Sunday evening, but got off on the return of the tide.

THE LATE STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.—RAISING OF THE RED ROVER.

Immediately after the collision between the Magnet and Red Rover steam-vessels, an application was made by the proprietors to the Lords of the Admiralty, requesting the use of gear from the Dockyard at Sheerness for the purpose of raising the latter vessel. On Wednesday morning an order from the Admiralty to that effect was received by Admiral Fleming the Port Admiral, who immediately directed that every assistance should be rendered the proprietors in furtherance of their purpose. During that day her anchors, chains, coals, &c., were got out. On Thursday morning, Messrs. Brown, Wiggins, and Jones, the owners of the Red Rover, accompanied by Wallace, Bell, and Wood, the Whitstable and Herne-bay divers, proceeded in the Souter Johnny steamer to the wreck, with chains and gear of every description. They were shortly afterwards joined by two large mooring lighters from His Majesty's dockyard, which were speedily moored, one on each side of the spot where the sunken vessel was lying. The divers then shackled four lengths of two-inch cable-chains, one to each end of the paddle-box beams, after which they swept her fore and aft. A man, named James Downes, who until within the last year was a labouring man at Herne-bay, then offered to descend and fasten a chain round the engines of the Red Rover, which he contended would be a far more effectual mode of raising her than any other. The proprietors, knowing that he had latterly paid great attention to the raising of vessels, and also that he had for six hours been engaged in examining the engines, &c., of the City of Canterbury steamer, which is a *fac simile* of the Red Rover, gladly accepted the offer. Downes having put on a patent safety dress, accordingly descended shortly before 5 o'clock, and, astonishishing to say, accomplished his herculean task, having riveted a massive chain round the main shaft and framework of the engines, in the space of one hour and three quarters, during the whole of which time he was under water. On being drawn up he appeared much exhausted, his hands being severely cut, and his person otherwise injured. The order was then given for weighing, and we are happy to say that the project answered completely, for at 7 o'clock the vessel was afloat. The greatest praise is due to Downes for his exertions, it being the first time any vessel has been raised in such a manner. It has been ascertained, that at the time of the accident the Red Rover was pursuing her right position, being within three-quarters of a mile of the Nore Light, a course which she would have taken had it been the clearest day. During yesterday she was towed towards Sheerness, where she is expected to arrive in the course of this day.

Several steamers and other craft were in attendance to witness the interesting spectacle.—*Times, Oct.* 22.

DONCASTER RACES.

SUNDAY EVENING.—A great number of fashionables have already arrived, and from the increasing demand for lodgings of every description there can be no doubt that the anticipations of the inhabitants will be fully realised. The subscription-book at the Betting-rooms has thus early received upwards of 400 names, inclusive of the Duke of Cleveland, Lord G. Bentinck, Lord Eglinton, Lord Chester field, Lord Kennedy, Sir F. Collier, Sir J. Boswell, Sir D. Baird, Sir G. Pigot, Hon. J. Westenra, Sir F. Goodricke, Hon. Chas. Forester, Hon. George Anson, Hon. George Bying, Hon. E. Mostyn, Lord Mostyn, Col. Peel, Col. Eyre, Col. Copland, Col. Hancox, Col. Crauford, Col. Cradock, Col. Huntly, Col. Hildyard, Col. Camac, Capt. Ewbank, Major Worrall, Major Willcock, Major Hancock, Major Dowbiggen, Capt. Taylor, Capt. White, Capt. Hunter, Capt. Fairlie, Messrs. Bowes, M. P., Codrington, M. P., Gully, M. P., Worrall, Cromelia, Payne, Hawker, E. Fox, Baring Bayly, Baker, Walker, &c.

The Stewards (Lord Eglinton and Sir F. Goodricke), have contributed a 300 guinea cup, of a novel and splendid description ; it will be run for on Thursday, under the usual conditions ; Queen of Trumps and Touchstone are the favorites ; but at present the St. Leger so completely absorbs the general attention, that speculation on any other race is out of the question. Next to the St. Leger and the Cup, the principal events to come off, are the Champagne Stakes (to-morrow), and the other two-year old stakes on Thursday ; the former, out of a nomination of 25, furnishes only two which have appeared as winners, viz. :—Calendar and Jereed ; the first named having won at Liverpool Craven Meeting, beating a strongish field, and, on the same ground in the July Meeting, received a signal defeated from Bangalore ; Jereed won at York, beating a jady two year old, and has not been out since. The take on Thursday is more prolific of winners, as we find in it Slashing Harry, a gallant winner against good fields at Catterick and York ; Bangalore, a winner of two races at Liverpool July Meeting, and the Duke of Cleveland's Matilda colt which won his race at Catterick, Newcastle. and York, in a canter; a good field is expected for both races.

THE ST. LEGER—(TUESDAY.)

The field for this race, at the same time that it will exceed last year's will numerically fall considerably short of the average ; but its deficiency in number will be made up in quality, most of the favorites having signalised themselves in public ; their several pretensions, indeed, have, until lately, appeared so equal, that those who have been inclined to "put on" a little have found it a ticklish matter to make their selection. Without entering into the particulars of their performances (which, by the way, have been repeatedly the subject of reference or detail), we shall proceed to notice what has been said and done about it. We have already given the names of the Leger horses arrived ; since then Scott's lot has come in from Pigburn. It comprehends the Brother to St. Giles (christened Scroggins,) Snyders, and Carew ; the Rachel colt (Hampton), and the once prominent favourite. Gladiator, being left behind! Whether he will come in by himself, as Hornsea did last year, we are unable to state ; but his backers have given up all hopes of a start, from an apparently well-founded conviction that Scroggins is the best of the lot. It is expected the field will be composed of the following horses :—Scroggins, Elis, The Black Diamond, Beeswing, Carew, Snyders, Locomotive, Ebberston, The Bard, Trapball, Wedge, Vulture, and Redshank. Mr. Fox has The Carpenter here, and the Duke of Leeds Miss Lora, one of which two is not unlikely to show. Wallace and the Matilda colt are also here, but it is doubtful whether either will show ; Locomotive is also doubted. Mr. Golden's and Mr. St. Paul's colts are not here.

The betting hitherto has not been at all interesting, and it will be seen that the favourites occupy pretty nearly the same positions as at Tattersall's on Thursday last, Scroggins, Elis, Redshank, and Beeswing are in request, but we do not observe any anxiety to back the others.

The accommodations for the visitors are of the most complete description, and the charges quite as moderate as can be expected on an occasion of this kind.

The weather continues fine and most unseasonably cold. All the horses are healthy, but the course is complained of as being hard for want of rain.

Robinson galloped Elis this morning, and is engaged to ride him in case the Duke of Cleveland should require John Day for the Matilda colt.

About 300 persons left London on Thursday by the Hull steamer, in order to save time and expense. They reached Doncaster at two o'clock this afternoon—just three days and a half!

MONDAY MORNING.—At the close of the betting at one o'clock last night, or rather this morning, the odds on the St. Leger were :—

7 to agst. Scorggins (bro. to Giles)
4 to 1—Elis (taken).
9 to 1—Redsank (taken).
10 to 1—Beeswing.
10 to 1—Trapball.
12 to 1—Vulture.
16 to 1—Black Diamond.
18 to 1—Wedge.
30 to 1—Matilda.
30 to 1—Carew.
40 to 1—Ebberston.
40 to 1—Bard.

Scroggins, Elis, and Redshank have been backed freely, especially the latter. Wedge is quite out of the betting, the Matilda colt having been backed even against him. On the course this morning 75 to 40 was betted against Scroggins. Robinson will ride Elis.—*Standard, September* 20.

MISCELLANEA.

[*From Galignani's Messenger, 16th to 19th Sept.*]

Early next session of Parliament it is the intention of Lord Howick to bring forward a measure by which the promotion of all ranks of officers in the service is to be put upon a more liberal and equitable footing than at present. —(*United Service Gazette.*)

We are glad to hear, that, in case of a new election, which we cannot imagine very distant, the Reformers in Scotland are sure at least to maintain their ground, if not to extend it. In Roxburghshire, Capt. Elliot is now sure of his election, owing to the result of the late registration courts ; and Lord John Scott will thus be allowed leisure to hunt otters without interfering with any important duties. The Buccleuch family have never been distinguished for high talent or for enlightened politics. They have always been a very weak race ; and Lord John, like his ducal brother forms no exception to the character of his family. Mr. Ellice, jun., is sure of the Fife Burghs ; Mr. Macleod of the Inverness Burghs ; and Mr. Gibson Craig of the county of Edinburgh. Mr. Forbes will also, we have no doubt, be turned out of Stirlingshire, to make way for one of the best Scottish statesmen known to us—the Hon. Admiral Fleming. There may be changes in some other places, of which however, we are not aware ; but, on the whole, the cause of reform and sound principle is sure of gaining a triunph.—Edinburgh Chronicle.

"The *Gazette* of last night announces that his Majesty has bestowed the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath on General Lord Aylmer. It is not for us to question the propriety of his Majesty's decision, or the merits of the Noble Lord ; but having, on a former occasion, stated the great claims of the Hero of Acre to this distinction, we must express our regret that Sir Sidney Smith has been again passed over. We know not that the Army or Navy List contains at this time one name, except that of the Duke of Wellington, more distinguished in the records of our victories than that of the Gallant Admiral we have mentioned. Lord Aylmer, we cheerfully admit, has served his country with honour and gallantry ; but around his name there is none of that lustre which has made the name of Sir Sidney Smith almost as well known as that of Wellington or Bonaparte in every quarter of Europe. The public, therefore, and the two professions generally, must look on the claims of Lord Aylmer as standing below those of Sir Sidney. There are other officers, such as Admiral Sir David Milne, who are better known to the public than Lord Aylmer, but between him and Sir Sidney Smith the nation will not hear of a comparison. The country feels much gratitude to all its gallant defenders, but it requires that rewards and honours shall be dealt out according to their respective merits. The Grand Crsss has been vacant since the death of the Duke of Gordon, and it was generally hoped that the delay in bestowing it was caused by a desire to confer honour on the Order of the Bath by placing in its highest ranks him who is most deserving, but the *Gazette* of last night has put an end to this hope. We regret to see the Ministers yielding to an influence which the country thinks, when it dictates what is so palpably unjust, ought to be resisted. This, unfortunately, however, is not the only instance, lately brought before the public, in which that influence has been exhibited somewhat in hostility to the national feeling—*Courier.*

Coleridge tells a story of meeting a stranger whose silence during dinner time, and his attention to what others said, without interrupting them, gave him a favourable impression of his understanding, till, unfortunately, on the appearance of some apple dumplings towards the close of the repast, the delusion was dissipated by the stranger suddenly exclaiming—"Them's the jockies for me!"—(*Post.*)

INGENIOUS DEVICE.—It is known that mendicants and other unfortunates, who are without a regular home, sleep in low lodging-houses, where they find a kind of bed for 2d. per night. This is called "two-penny *rope!*" and the reason for this singular name is thus explained by one whose sketches of low life in London are unequalled for truth and humour, "Boz" : —"And pray, what *is* the twopenny rope?" inquired Mr. Pickwick.—"The two-penny rope, Sir! It is just a cheap lodgin' house, vere the beds is twopence a night."—"What do you call a bed a rope for?" said Mr. Pickwick.—"Bless your innocence, Sir, that an't it," replied Sam. "Ven the lady as keeps the house first begun business, they used to make the beds on the floor, but this wouldn't do at no price, 'cos, instead of taking a moderate twopenn'orth o' sleep, the lodgers used to lie there half the day. So now they has two ropes, 'bout six foot apart, and three from the floor, which goes right down the room ; and the beds are made of slips of coarse sacking stretched across 'em.—"Well," said Mr. Pickwick.—"Well," said Mr. Weller, "the advantage o' the plan's hobvious. At six o'clock every mornin' they lets go the ropes at one end, and down falls all the lodgers. 'Consequence is, that being thoroughly waked, they get up very quietly and walk away!"—(*Herald.*)

An interesting-looking young woman, about 18, dressed in a style of fashionable elegance, attracted the attention of several persons yesterday morning in Oxford-street, by the singularity of her demeanour. She held in her hand a work-basket, in which were small bundles of straw, which she exposed for sale to the passengers asking them at the same time if they would "buy any matches." So extraordinary a circumstance soon drew a crowd round her, and many from curiosity purchased her little bundles, for which she returned the most grateful acknowledgments. At length an elderly gentleman, in great agitation, forced his way through the throng, and catching her in his arms, he was for a moment lost in the greatest anguish. Several gentlemen offered their assistance, and a coach being procured, the unfortunate maniac was placed in it. To this she made no resistance, but continued crying her matches. She was driven to one of the receptacles for lunatics, from which she had wandered.—*Herald.*

We understand that Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsthal will shortly be united to Mademoiselle Augusta d'Este, daughter of the Duke of Sussex by Lady Augusta de Ameland, daughter of the Earl of Dunmore. The nuptials will be celebrated at Windsor Castle, in the presence of their Majesties, the Duke of Sussex, and the different branches of the Royal Family at present in England.—*Court Journal.*

DOCTORS AND DIET.—We are persuaded that there are many and grievous ills arising from impaired digestion, which, when once incurred, are most difficult of relief, if indeed they admit of perfect relief from medicine. In the treatment of all such maladies, too, the cure must be partly dietetic ; and we well know that too many medical men are destitute of steady dietetic principles, embarrassed when required to lay down dietetic rules, and prone to rush into dogmatic absurdities on this subject with regard to patients, for whom nothing can be too absurd, provided it be authoritatively delivered. Thus it is that the plain practitioner, who has dismissed his patient in all good faith to seek health from change of air, finds, on the patient's return from his travels, that there is much to be learned concerning diet and regimen ; that it is perfectly proper, for instance, in chronic organic diseases, to eat portions of animal food, highly seasoned, two or three times a-day, and to take as often two or three glasses of sherry ; but at the same time, quite essential to shun the smallest fragment of pudding and every description of vegetable, as if to eat it were certain death. If sherry has been prescribed to one patient, another has been assured that his life depends upon brandy : to one champagne has been recommended as the balm of life, and to another beer, as the only hope of earthly salvation ; whilst, perhaps both have been solemnly warned from the enormity of tea, but allowed coffee and liqueurs, or (by a more rigid sentence) condemned to sip cold water at teatime, with the addition of a precise number of spoonfuls of salt. By this kind of system, if system it can be called, sometimes a *bon-vivant* may become, to be sure, an involuntary member of the society of the temperate ; but many a lady, on the other hand, is introduced to the consolation of dram-drinking ; and many a patient, who might have lingered through a few months, or even years, of valetudinarian life, is despatched in a few weeks. And all this outrageous dictation is submitted to because the people, otherwise tolerably educated are grossly ignorant of physiology, and because medical practitioners pay too little attention to the regulation of the diet of their patients.—*The British and Foreign Medical Review.*

BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.—Yesterday was the 31st anniversary of this memorable battle, which was fought on the 21st of October, 1805—an engagement not less important in its results (the capture and destruction of 19 ships of the line) than for the lamented death of the immortal Nelson. Of the heroes who commanded ships on that memorable day, only eight at the present time survive —viz. Admirals Sir Philip Durham (the present Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth), Sir William Hargood (late Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth), and Sir Charles Tyler ; Vice-Admiral Sir H. W. Bayntum (commanding on the East India station), Sir Edward Codrington, and Sir H. Digby ; Rear-Admiral Sir T. M. Hardy (Governor of Greenwich Hospital), and Captain Charles Bullen. The month of October has been fruitful in naval victories. On the 20th of October, 1782, Lord Howe attacked the combined French and Spanish fleet off Gibraltar ; October 10, 1797, Admiral Duncan defeated the Dutch fleet off the coast of Holland, taking nine sail of the line ; October 12, 1798, Sir John Borlase Warren defeated a French squadron off the coast of Ireland, taking one 84 (the Donegal) and three frigates ; October 5, 1804, Captain G. Moore, with four frigates, fell in with a Spanish squadron of equal force, took three and blew up the fourth ; October 29, 1809, three French line-of-battle-ships were driven on shore and destroyed in the Mediterranean by Sir George Martin ; and last, that "untoward event" the battle of Navarino, commanded by one of the heroes of Trafalgar, Sir Edward Codrington, on the 20th of October, 1827 ; besides numerous frigate actions.—*Times, Oct.* 22.

It is said that one of the wonders which the Frasers of Lovat, who are lords of the manor, used to show their guests was a voluntary cooked salmon, at the falls of Kilmorac. For this purpose a kettle was placed on the flat rock on the south side of the fall close by the edge of the water, and kept full and boiling. There is a considerable extent of the rock where tents are erected, and the whole was under a canopy of overshadowing trees. There the company are said to have waited until a salmon fell into the kettle, and was boiled in their presence.—*Yarrell's History of British Fishes.*

How strange appears to us the passion for jewels inherent in women in all countries and times! The extent to which it was indulged in Rome is proved by Julius Cæsar having passed a law forbidding unmarried women to wear them. One would suppose that a similar prohibition existed in England, inferring from that the impatience the generality of our young ladies evince to be married, and the pleasure they take when the perilous desideratum has been attained in displaying a profusion of jewels on their persons. Nor are our matrons less addicted to this expensive passion, for were the Athenian custom, by which an unfaithful wife was preyented wearing jewels, carried into effect in our days, it would, believe, be the ruin of jewellers, but might be the salvation of many a man's purse, if not of his honour. And who knows how far such a punishment might deter women from a breach of virtue ; vanity, their besetting sin, being thus instigated to preserve what it hitherto had assisted to overthrow ; for there is much more of vanity than passion in 9-10ths of the *liaisons* that lead to a breach of conjugal fidelity.—*Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman.* An amusing volume, full of shrewd observations.

LIVERPOOL COTTON-MARKET, Oct. 20.—Our cotton market still continues in a dull inactive state, with but little business doing. About 1,200 bales have been sold per day, chiefly to consumers, the bulk of them American from 8¼d.' to 11d.

WHITEHALL.—The extensive repairs and embellishments which have for a considerable time past been carried on in the interior of this noble structure, pronounced by a celebrated French architect to be' "the most finished of modern buildings on this side the Alps," are now rapidly drawing to a conclusion. The ceiling (painted canvass by Rubens, at the command of the unfortunate Charles I.), which represents the apotheosis of James in nine compartments, and which originally cost 3,0 has been carefully cleaned and retouched ; each compartment is surrounded by a massive frame of gold, work, with together with the restored brilliancy of the paintings, to the roof a most gorgeous appearance. The entablature of the Corinthian pilasters which beautify and support the walls are being gilded *en suite*. A substantial floor is in progress of being laid down, upon which will immediately raised a series of pews of the same last material. The pew for the King and Queen is also to of oak, richly carved and gilded, the mountings of the nest Genoese velvet. There is a melancholy reminiscence attached to the Royal pew, for it will be placed in window out of which King Charles I. stepped to scaffold—viz., the window in the centre of the principal *façade*, opposite the Horse-guards. The building is intended to be employed as a chapel for the troops, the King and Queen, the Duke of Wellington, the Commander-in-Chief, &c., are expected to attend the first formance of divine worship within it. A splendid altar piece will occupy that end of the building which fronts organ-gallery ; this, too, has likewise been altered improved. The pipes of the old organ have been laid down and are to receive a superb new case. Arrangements have been made to warm the building by means of heated for which purpose several hundred feet of cylindrical tubes are to be used. To preserve the splendid staircase, steps are defended by brick tiles, and at the bottom large new window (which is very much needed in this part of the building) is already marked out.

PLYMOUTH BREAKWATER.—The western end of the stupendous undertaking is now nearly finished. The foundation of the lighthouse at that extremity is laid, and building, it is understood, will be proceeded with early next spring. It is needless to remark that this work, when finished, will present one of the most triumphant monuments of the bold enterprise and science of man overcoming obstacles apparently insurmountable effected in ancient or modern times.

At the Lakes, Mr. Dewey visited Wordsworth. Everything about Wordsworth is of interest, and we will give a fragment of the passage.

I was so much disappointed in the appearance of Mr. W——, that I actually began to suspect that I had come to the cottage of one of his neighbours. After about ten minutes' commonplace talk about the weather, the travelling, &c., had passed, I determined to find out whether I was mistaken ; and aware of his deep interest in the politics of England, I availed myself of some remark that was made to introduce that object. He immediately left all commonplace, and went into the subject with a flow, a flood almost, of conversation that soon left me in no doubt. After this had gone on an hour or two, wishing to change the theme, I took occasion of a pause to observe that, in this great political agitation, poetry seemed to have died out entirely. He said it had ; but that was not the only cause ; for there had been, as he thought, some years ago an over-production and a surfeit.

Mr. W——converses with great earnestness, and has a habit, as he walks and talks, of stopping every fourth or fifth step, and turning round to you to enforce what he is saying. The subjects, the first evening I passed with him were, as I have said, politics and poetry. He remarked afterwards that, although he was known to the world only as a poet, he had given twelve hours' thought to the condition and prospects of society, for one to poetry. I replied that there appeared to me to be no contradiction in this, since the spirit of poetry is the spirit of humanity—since sympathy with humanity, and with all its fortunes is an essential characteristic of poetry—and politics is one of the grandest forms under which the welfare of the human race presents itself.

In politics Mr. W—— professes to be a reformer but upon the most deliberate plan and gradual scale ; and indulges, in the most indignant and yet argumentative diatribes, against the present course of things in England and in the saddest forebodings of what is to come. The tide is beating now against aristocracy and an established religion, and if it prevails, anarchy and irreligion must follow. He will see no other result ; he has no confidence in the people ; they are not fit to govern themselves—not yet certainly ; yet public opinion, the foolish opinion of the depraved, ignorant, and conceited mass, ought not to be the law ; it ought not to be expressed in law ; it ought not to be represented in government ; the true representative government should represent the *mind* of a country and that is not found in the mass, nor is it to be expressed by universal suffrage. Mr W—— constantly protested against the example of America, as not being in point. He insisted that the state of society, the crowded population, the urgency of want, the tenures of property, in England ; made a totally different case from ours. He seemed evidently to admit, though he did not in terms, that hereditary rank and an established priesthood are indefensible in the broadest views of human rights and interest ; but the argument for them is, that they cannot be removed without opening the door to greater evils—to the unrestrained license of the multitude—to incessant change, disorder, uncertainty, and finally to oppression and tyranny. He says the world is running mad with the notion that all its evils are to be relieved by political changes, political remedies, political nostrums—whereas the great evils, sin, bondage, and misery, lie deep in the heart, and nothing but virtue and religion can remove them ; and upon the value and preciousness, and indispensableness of religion, indeed, he talked very sagely, earnestly, and devoutly.—*Atlas.*

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